PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,906—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th Jan.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
B.M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M.* proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipt there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and Passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but Passengers for Brindisi can transhipt at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipt there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, before 8 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich.	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,403	350	8th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,708	350	7th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Feb., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. 1897.
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	19th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubenge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 20th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leaves.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,693 tons on the 30th January, at 2 p.m., or later, if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd Feb., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 28th January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Buereh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,971 tons, on or about 29th Jan.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various gold fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th January, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE.....4th Feb. 1897

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 980.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 11, 1896.

PRECAUTIONS.

DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KNOWN KIND

will be found in Stock at KEMP'S and ready for immediate delivery.

CALVERTS, MACDOUGALL'S AND ALL IMPORTED BRANDS.

KEMP'S DISINFECTING POWDER IN CASKS, CASES AND TINS.

CARBOLIC ACID, NAPHTHALINE, etc., etc.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAND-BOOK. OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

1897—SHOOTING SEASON—1897.

CARTRIDGES

CAREFULLY AND SKILFULLY LOADED ACCORDING TO THE WELL-KNOWN "FIELD" INSTRUCTIONS.

LOADED WITH
CURTIS AND HARVEY'S AND PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE'S WELL-KNOWN AND RELIABLE POWDERS,
SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND

ELEY'S BROWN CASES,

Per 100, Rs. 10. Per 1,000, Rs. 90. Cash.

No EXTRA CHARGE for loading with SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

GUNS, RIFLES, ACCESSORIES, AND AMMUNITION OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

CATALOGUES (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.

NOTE.—Intending purchasers are requested to note that a little delay occurs in sending out cartridges, as a special police permit has always to be obtained.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

Now Ready, in Two Volumes, Rs. 27-0.

BY
LORD ROBERTS, V.C.

FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA.

FROM SUBALTERN TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

BY
FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR AND WATERFORD, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

AN EASTETN POEM IN ENGLISH, Rs. 7-14.

THE CHAURAPANCHASIKA. BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

DISINFECTANTS.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S CARBOLIC POWDER,

Is the best in the Market. Per Tin As. 8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., FORT AND BYCULLA.

GENTLEMEN'S- DRESS.-

		Rs.	a.
DRESS SUITS	From	75	0
CLUB JACKETS	"	40	0
DRESS TIES	From per doz.	2	0
DRESS BOWS	" "	2	8
DRESS GLOVES	From per pair	1	8
DRESS SOCKS	" "	2	8
DRESS SHIRTS	Each	4	4

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS IN STERLING SILVER WARE.

			Rs.	a.
Silver	Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	from	55	0
"	Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 Whips		85	0
"	Spirit Cigar Lighters, Tea Pot Shape		35	0
"	Peg Measure, Beautifully Engraved		33	0
"	Cigarette Case, Diagonally Fluted		75	0
"	Cigar Case, Shaped for 4 Cigars		80	0
"	Cigar " 5 Cigars		105	0
"	Snuff Boxes 2in. Rs. 20, 2½in. Rs. 23, 2½in.		27	0
"	3in. " "		39	0
"	Russian or Tools Silver Cigarette Case		30	0
"	Match Box		25	0
"	Diagonally Fluted Cases, Cigars one side and Cigarettes the other		110	0
"	Spirit Binoculars, each Tube to carry either Spirit or Wine, in Shoulder Strap Case		250	0
"	Circular-shaped Tobacco Box		30	0
"	Whist Markers		110	0
"	Card Case		18	0
"	Serviette Rings cased in pairs Rs. 32, 34, 36, and		42	0
"	Card Case for Ladies, Memo, Tablet and Pencil		100	0
"	Mounted Cut Glass Salt Bottles	Rs. 4-8 to	48	0
"	Cased Bottle, solid with heavy chasing for Salts		45	0
"	" " Fluted for Perfume	Rs. 38 and	60	0
"	Perfume Bottle, solid Screw Top, 5 in. high, 2½in. diameter		150	0
"	Do. Do. Do. 6in. high, 3in. diameter.			
"	Comfit Boxes, circular flat with rounded top and bottom	Rs. 36 and	60	0
"	Handle Curling Tongs		24	0
"	Writing Set—Pen, Paper, Knife, Pencil, and Ink Bottle		70	0
"	Button Hook and Shoe Slip		18	0
"	Miniature Hand Mirror		30	0
"	Paper Clip, Tortoise Shell Base		30	0
"	Five-minutes Candlestands, cut	Rs. 5, 5-8, and	6	8
"	Mounted Purses, with handsome little Watches		32	0
"	Christening Mugs	Rs. 32 and	55	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons in case in a pair		48	0
"	Sugar Tong and 6 Teaspoons		70	0
"	Salt Cellars and Spoons, set of 4		50	0
"	Set Child's Mug, Fork and Spoon in case		130	0
"	Pap Bowl and Spoon		140	0
"	Presentation Trowels		130	0
"	Pair Fish Carvers		90	0
"	Mounted Claret Jug with 6 Cut Glass Silver-mounted Beakers		120	0
"	Inkstand with two Bottles	Rs. 159 and	205	0
"	Coffee and Tea Service, comprising Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowl, Cream Jug and 16in. Tray	Rs.	1,260	0

SILVER CUPS, SILVER BOWLS, SILVER CASKETS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DISINFECTANTS.

CHLORINATED LIME.—For sprinkling chiefly out of doors. per lb. 9 As. 7lb. and upwards, 8 As. per lb. On account of its slow evolution of CHLORINE GAS, this is a most powerful germicide.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON AND CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PHILLIPS AND CO.'S

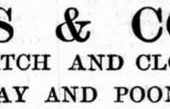
PROPHYLACTIC PILLS.

ONE PILL, three times DAILY, will effectually protect system against BUBONIC FEVER Per Bottle of 25, Re. 1-4 ; Per 100, Rs. 4-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO



HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

READING AND LONDON

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT OOTACAMUND,
(OR MIGHT BE LET, FULLY FURNISHED, FOR A SHORT PERIOD);

THE Estate known as CAERLAVEROCK. The house, situated on the summit of gently rising ground, and surrounded by 45 acres of land, is approached by a beautiful carriage drive 500 yards in length, and commands lovely views both of the lake and the downs. It contains a fine entrance hall (leading to a passage 78 feet long) 4 large sitting rooms, 6 bed rooms, 2 dressing rooms, and 7 bath rooms, all of which except the dressing and bath rooms have excellent teakwood floors, and are fitted with electric bells. The house is in perfect repair, a large sum of money having been spent on it last year. It is within a few minutes walk of the boat-house, golf-links, and kennels, and a little over a mile from church and post office. All the out offices, &c., are in perfect order, and comprise a newly-built large kitchen, good stabling for six horses, large coach house, harness room, fowl run, straw godown, pucca-built house for 8 cows, and very superior accommodation for servants.

The garden, in which are two tennis courts, is well laid out. The greater portion of the land, of which several acres are planted with Cinchona and Eucalyptus trees, might be sold off for building purposes without interfering in the least with the amenities of the residence; and there are several excellent building sites on the property. It may be confidently asserted that when the Nilgiri railway, which is now under construction, is completed, the value of land in Ootacamund will be largely increased.

Caerlaverock is undoubtedly the most charmingly positioned house in Ootacamund, and one of the largest and best of the private residences in this lovely sanitarium.

For further particulars apply to the owner,

MAJ.-GENL. J. A. TILLARD.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

Size 14 in. by 18 in.

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED, an HOSPITAL ASSISTANT or a COMPOUNDER, for Up-country. Apply personally, with testimonials, to the Undersigned,

આદમજી પીરભોય,

ટ. ટ. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.

No. 87, Babools Tank Road, Bombay, 26th January, 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1897, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Government Resolution appointing Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., member of the Standing Committee, and Mr. T. W. Cuffe, a member of the Corporation and of the Standing Committee.

2. Application from the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla M.Sayani, asking the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings until the end of April next.

2 (a). Appointment of a member of the Joint Schools Committee, vice Mr. Nanu N. Kothare.

3. Sanction to be asked to the purchase at Rs. 1,209 of 39·89 square yards of ground, together with building standing thereon at Warf Bandar Road, the property of Bai Bhikaiji, widow of the late Mr. Edulji Khursedji Surti, for the new road from Wari Bandar to Gunpowder Street, together with cost of investigating the title and conveyance and the payment of Rs. 27-7-7, capitalised purchase of Government dues.

4. Government Resolution on the subject of the shifting of site of the proposed overbridge, south of Marine Lines Railway station.

5. Sanction to be asked to the acceptance of the offers (1) of Mr. Tyaball Jewakhan for the purchase of a plot of Municipal land at the junction of Morland and Ripon Roads, at the rate of Rs. 7 per yard ; and (2) of Mr. Mowjibhai Hirji for the purchaser of two plots of Municipal land situate thereat, at the rate of Rs. 7 per yard.

6. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—

Reporting with reference to application from Hadji Tar Mahomed Hadji Abdul Latiff, regarding the set-back of his property, No. 31, New Bengalpura Street, that the Commissioner, for good and sufficient reasons, altered the improvement line of the street so as to increase the width of the thoroughfare 240 feet, and that it is necessary to enforce the set-back of applicant's premises.

7. Recommending that the offer made by the Honorary Secretaries of the Lord Harris Memorial Fund may be accepted with thanks, on certain conditions proposed by the Acting Executive Engineer.

8. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 5,470 for the erection of flight of steps from Sleater Road to the Falkland Road overbridge.

9. Recommending that sanction be given to the re-appropriation of savings, aggregating Rs. 62,332-12-6 accrued on different loan works (Budget Estimates for 1897-98) for the carrying out of certain new works at an estimated cost of Rs. 62,332, including Rs. 2,000 for supervising establishment.

10. The approval of the Corporation to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 2,500 from the grant for savings in Workshops, Establishment, etc., etc., same section, Water Supply, to meet the cost of flushing reels and of seven penstocks for the Health Department.

11. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 7,000 to meet excess over the grant for coal, Love Grove Pumping Station.

12. Recommending for sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1,500 for cost of plants to be purchased for the Victoria Gardens, including the Superintendent's travelling allowance.

13. Recommending that sanction be given to the construction of quarters (1) for the dead Animal-keeper at Rs. 2,726; and (2) for 20 malkes at Rs. 13,600 in the Victoria Gardens, at total cost of Rs. 23,000.

14. Recommending for sanction an additional grant of Rs. 125 to meet the cost of acting allowances payable to clerks in the Revenue and Refund Audit Department.

15. Forwarding letter to the Secretary, No. 21907, dated this day, from the Commissioner regarding the extension of the lease of the building temporarily used for Khuleshwar Markets.

16. Recommending for sanction (1) the transfer from the Schedule of Property and Wheel-Tax Establishment, of the appointment of wheel-tax clerk to the schedule of the Accounts and Expenditure Audit Establishment ; (2) to the allowance paid by Government to the Ward Superintendent for collecting income-tax being paid to the Chief Accountant's Cashier.

17. Recommending that sanction be given to the hiring of one hundred extra carts with bullocks and drivers from the cart contractor in the Health Department.

18. Recommending for sanction the writing off of Rs. 6,008-7-0 from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book-value of 90 bullocks that died during the quarter ending 30th November 1896.

19. Letter to the President from the Municipal Secretary reporting Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

20. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself, from Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.I.E., and the Chief Accountant's remarks thereon regarding the details of the expenditure incurred by Mr. Acworth on account of his history of drainage and sewerage of Bombay.

21. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction (1) to his giving one month's notice to the dealers in boots and shoes who squat on part of the Footpath in Carnac Road, requiring them to vacate such parts of the footpath ; and (2) to his declaring the footpath open throughout for the use of the public.

22. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding protest from the President, Kurla Municipality, and from Solicitors on behalf of two cotton mill companies protesting against the disposal of town sweepings at Chimboor.

23. Joint opinion of Counsel on the question of the liability of the Gas Company for damage to life or property resulting from gas illuminations.

24. Government Resolution on the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for 1895-96.

25. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding copies of papers received from the Commissioner regarding the steps taken by him for providing sheds and horses for the carrying on of Dr. Haffkine's preparation of anti-toxic-serum for the treatment of plague, and for the appointment of Mr. N. F. Surveyor as assistant to Dr. Haffkine in the matter.

26. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding letter from the Commissioner stating that Dr. Yersin has proceeded direct to Indo-China and has no antitoxic-serum with him, but hopes to have some ready in February.

27. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding letter from the Commissioner reporting the provision he has made of temporary shedding at Northbrook Gardens and near the Victoria Gardens for the accommodation of persons desirous of obtaining shelter away from infected districts of the city.

28. Resolution of the Standing Committee recommending sanction to the work of house-connections in Kalachauki Road being taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,000 recoverable from the house-owners of the locality, but payable in the first instance by advances from surplus cash balances.

29. Government Memorandum placing the services of Surg.-Capt. W. E. Jennings at the disposal of the Municipality in connection with the outbreak of Bubonic Plague on the understanding that his salary and allowance will be defrayed by the Corporation.

30. Ditto recommending that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 1,40,560, for house-connections in the First Drainage Section to meet the cost of providing house connections in the Mugbhat and Carnac Road districts and of treating the down-take pipes, &c., of about 500 plague-affected houses in various parts of the city.

Also requesting sanction to the employment of staff for the same.

31. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding supplementary list of the establishment employed by the Health Officer in connection with the appearance of Bubonic Plague.

32. Letter from Mr. A. Pereira, requesting the patronage of the Corporation of a Portuguese Medical Book, written by Dr. Helvecio in 174, which is being translated by applicant, and deals with the treatment of bubonic plague.

33. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself from the Health Officer on the question of the improvement of the Halaikhor Service.

34. Letter to the President, from Mr. Secretary Atkins, on the subject of the amendment of No. 4 of the Joint Schools Committee's Bye-Laws.

35. Letters from the Secretary Joint Schools Committee, forwarding copies of proceedings of the Committee.

36. Monthly report of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of December 1896.

37. Further consideration of memoranda from the Commissioner submitting for decision proposals of the Executive Engineer and Acting Executive Engineer for the sale (1) to Mr. Purbhoodas Jewandas, of a plot of Municipal land at Mint Road ; (2) to Mr. Tyeb Ali Mahomed Ali, of plots of Municipal land thereat.

Petition from the owners of house fronting the old Mody Street, protesting against the sale of plots of Municipal land in int Road.

38. Letterifrom Mr. Secretary Atkins forwarding copy of the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay for the year 1895, together with copy of Government Resolution thereon, and requesting attention to the subject referred to in para. 4 of the Resolution.

39. Letter from the Trustees, H. R. Wadia's Fire Temple Charity Fund, requesting that immediate steps may be taken to the removal of the dust-bin placed in the rear part of the Fire Temple, known as the Hormusji Wadia's Atash Behram at Girgaum Main Road.

Notices of motion to the following effect :—

(1) From R. H. Vincent, Esq., C. I. E. That the Commissioner be asked to state what is the reason for the delay which has taken place as regards the construction of the Charney Road overbridge.

(2) By W. R. Hamilton, Esq. That in the opinion of the Corporation the Commissioner should take prompt measures, (1) for the removal and alteration of insanitary huts and sheds ; (2) to prevent the use of any house unfit for human habitation ; (3) that water should be laid on to small houses unless there is a sufficient open space detached from the house where a pipe could be put up ; (4) that for the convenience of small houses where water is not supplied stand-pipes should be erected, that water should not be supplied to large houses unless under suitable conditions ; and (5) that the use of private privies in huts and small houses should be discouraged, public latrines being provided in place of such private necessaries.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 25th January, 1897.

ABRICOTINA.

THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!

USED AT CLUBS AND MESSES.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—

Messrs. DENISON & CO.,

UMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

THE HILLS.—A Lady Doctor, assisted by an Accoucheuse Diplomee and Trained Medical and Surgical Nurse, receives Ladies into her house. ÆSCULAPIA, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DENTALINE.—A delightful Liquid Foam Dentifrice. A few drops on a wetted Tooth Brush will cleanse and preserve the Teeth. Manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR. Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13 Marine Street.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—A WHOLE STABLE with three Stalls, water-pipe, in Hospital Street, Mazagon. Apply No. "X 44," Care of this Office.

TO LET.—NESBIT HALL, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply to MESSRS. MERWANJI JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, at the Jubilee Mill's office, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

TO LET :—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

WANTED a FIRST or SECOND CLASS ENGINEER. Apply W. H. COULTHURST, Engineer, Ahmedabad Mfg. and Calico Printing Co., Ahmedabad, W. H. Coulthurst.

BICYCLES.—Cheapest Cycle firm. A cushion for Rs. 135. Pneumatic Rs. 175. Various machines in stock. J. Gangley and Co., Kalbadevi.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes (English and Native), with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells of all kinds, playing five minutes to one hour, with single and double barrels, Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gat Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISS FREDOUX (Certificated Cambridge Higher Local) is ready to give Lessons in advanced English and French at her own or Pupil's Residence. Address POSTE RESTANTE, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL. As I left Bombay in a hurry I had not time to leave a record to show how very pleased I was with your Hotel. I have travelled about considerably, say that as far as attendance, civility and respectability, yours is the best Hotel I have known. I shall not fail to recommend any one I know of going to Bombay to stay with you.—ROBERT C. Anderson, Manager Holloway and Co., Lahore.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON."—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1889.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. R. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSOM and TAYLOR, Fort.

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM, Cleanest and Safest! of Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 6 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WORTH ATTENTION !—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints ; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts ; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to, as per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly, Re. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB of WESTERN INDIA will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th February, 1897, at 9 A.M.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 16th January, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

D. P. MADON AND CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS of Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmacopœal Preparations, Sundries, Eye-Glasses and Spectacles, Pharmacy Department under the Management of best and Experienced Chemists. Prescriptions very carefully prepared, purity and the best quality of all the Drugs and Chemicals guaranteed.

Up-country orders executed with best attention and promptitude, at possible lower rates.

Price List will be sent post free to any part of India.

D. P. MADON AND CO.,
KANPITH BAZAAR, SURAT.

GREAT AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will be friend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double (harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 103,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for FIXED Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to the Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Offices.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables Letter of Credit they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,0
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,039 =	" 8,260,0

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Hongkong.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches ; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders of pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8 ; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonising death. For weakness across the loins, Sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys ; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections ; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels ; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,

BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale on Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid)	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. (Rue Croix des Petits Champs.)
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE 46, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E. — GORDUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposit during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 5-0m., 7-8a. Low water, 11-50m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse parade.
Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5 30 p.m., Town Hall.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Henry Bolckow entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Lotimbro and Hydaspes entered, and the steamer Venus left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 26th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 37, viz., 1s. 3d. per rupee.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—On Monday morning, a gang of labourers were boarding the steamship William Scorn, when three of them fell into the sea owing to the heavy swell. Two of them were picked up alive, while the third, who was a Mahomedan, twenty years of age, was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

PROFESSOR VAN TASSELL'S BALLOON.—A Correspondent writes:—"By order of His Highness the Amir of Khairpur, Miss Beaumont made a successful balloon ascent and parachute descent, on Sunday, at 5 p.m. Ten thousand people congregated to witness the ascent at an altitude of 7,000 ft. Miss Beaumont cut loose, and landed close to her starting point. Professor Van Tassell superintended the inflation."

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Comarsey Cooverji, a Kapole Bunniah, was charged by Inspector Jolliffe with cheating in respect of Rs. 6,000, belonging to Lalji mill Goolabrai, the moonim of the firm of Nursingdas Maneckram, at Kalbadevie Road. His Worship in an elaborate judgment, after reviewing the evidence, convicted and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers will be read:—"Ethnographical notes on the Kaikadis Caste in Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur district," by Mr. Scott, District Deputy Collector, Sholapur; and "Notes on the Chitpawan Caste," by Rao Saheb Hari Ramchandra Sakle and Narayan Ganesh Saharasbudhe, Mamlatdars, Kanara district, through the Collector, North Canara.

REPORTED THEFT AT FORAS ROAD.—Jaffer Pradhan, a partner of one Moosa Jaffer, commission agent, having their godown at Foras Road, reported to the police, on Monday afternoon, that during his absence at Poona between the 15th and 25th instant, some person or persons entered the godown by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key and stole from a cupboard, the lock of which was forced open, a pair of spring scales, weighing up to lbs. 200, four pots of black paint, and fifty-six leather hides, collectively valued at Rs. 244. The police are making inquiries.

A PETITION WRITER ROBBED OF HIS SAVINGS.—Sakaram Kisonpersad, a petition writer, residing in a room on the ground-floor of a chawl at 12th Lane, Kamathipura, reported to the police, on Monday evening, that during his absence from home between the hours of 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. that day, someone broke into his room by wrenching the staple off the door and carried away a small wooden box, containing currency notes, gold ornaments, cash and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 390-8. On an inquiry the box, minus its contents, was found in the water-closet at the back of the room, with the lock on it broken open. The whole of the property was the saving of the complainant for many years.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Royal Review—Gladman
Overture	Haydee—Auber
Dance	Du Tambourin—Fogetti
Selection	Olivette—Audran
Valse	Fedora—Buccalossi
Galop	Cleopatra—Dalbert

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A SHIP'S MEDICAL OFFICER.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Dr Murphy again appeared to answer the charge of cheating in respect of property, valued at Rs. 65, preferred against him by Messrs. Cheap Jack and Co., of Esplanade Road. Mr. Furdoonji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused in answer to the questions put to him by the court, said that he was L. S. A. of London and M. D. of Brussels. He was willing to pay the amount over again or return the things as he thought he might have paid the money to a wrong man. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the evidence for the prosecution not being conclusive, the accused was acquitted.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT AND CONFINEMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Lieutenant Ferrers, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, appeared to answer the charge of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, preferred against him by Mr. Thomas Smith, manager of the Morley Hall, Colaba, Mr. Smetham, solicitor, appeared for the complainant. His Worship, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, framed charges against the accused under sections 342 and 166, to which accused pleaded not guilty, and called witnesses for the defence. The magistrate, after recording the evidence for the defence, acquitted the accused, remarking that the arrest did not take place owing to accused's orders. Accused gave his name to the sergeant because complainant asked for it. It seemed to his Worship that several officers gave the order of arrest and Lieutenant Lowndes, who was amongst them, took the responsibility for the act, and ordered Sergeant Haycock to arrest the complainant.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A HEAD CONSTABLE PUNISHED.

IMPERATRIX VS. BABAN WALAD BAPUBHAI.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. R. C. Brown, first class magistrate of Ahmednagar, who, on the 3rd October last, convicted the accused of being a public servant, taking illegal gratification in respect of his official act, and causing disappearance of evidence of offence to screen an offender; and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence, and six months for the second offence. The accused had appealed to Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who rejected the appeal.

It appeared that the accused, police head constable of the fourth class, caused the disappearance of evidence of a theft committed at Ralegaon Shindi, and accepted Rs. 37 by way of illegal gratification to screen the offenders. On the 28th July last, one sheep and one goat were stolen in Ralegaon. The patel reported the matter, and the chief constable sent the accused to enquire into the case. On his return he informed the chief constable that, from the state of the skins of the animals, alleged to have been stolen, it appeared that they had been killed by wolves, and not stolen. The chief constable accordingly ordered the case to be struck off. A day or two after, the patel came to the chief constable and informed him that the accused had the skins cut with stones to appear as if torn by wolves, had taken a bribe from the persons suspected of the theft, and had made a false report under the influence of the gratification he had received. The chief constable went to Ralegaon and found corroboration of the patel's account; and while he was there, the accused came to him and laid Rs. 37 before him, saying he had done wrong, and asking for forgiveness. It appeared that the accused had destroyed the first panch-namah, and had pierced the skins to cause the disappearence of evidence. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as above mentioned.

Their lordships, on a review of all the evidence, rejected the appeal.

A DACOIT TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LOKURYA BIN NINGAPPA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. C. Lord, Joint Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in August last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced him to transportation for life. It appeared that some fifteen persons engaged in the dacoity. The accused, who was known in the village, had his name mentioned to the police at once as being concerned in the dacoity, and had made a confession and pointed out some of the property which was buried in a field.

Their lordships, having considered all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

MRS. WALKER: "I don't see why the doctors all recommend bicycle riding. If it makes people healthier, it is a loss to the doctors."—"Mr. Walker: "I know, but they calculate that one sound, healthy rider will disable at least five pedestrians a week."

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT GOLVAD.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

BEFORE Mr. Hudson, First Class Magistrate of Thana, yesterday, Gopal Raoji, a pointsman, and Damoobhai Brijlal, assistant station-master at Golvad, B. B. and C. I. Railway, were again brought up under section 101 of the Indian Railway Act, and charged with endangering the safety of passengers by disobeying the rules of the Railway Company, by doing a rash and negligent act. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Vernon Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Railway Company, to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Manockshaw, Inspector of the Railway Police, was also present in court. The first accused was undefended, while Mr. Hiralal, of Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, solicitors, defended the second accused.

Lalubhoy Surbhai, station-master at Golvad, being further cross-examined by Mr. Hiralal, described the usual form of communicating arrival and departure signals to the next station.

When the evidence of the witness was going on, Mr. Hudson handed over a letter to Mr. Russell, and Mr. Hiralal, saying it was an anonymous communication he had received by post from Ferguson Road, Parel, Bombay, his Honour remarked that personally he could not see how such a petition could effect the present trial in the slightest degree.

Witness, continuing, said that a station-master was bound to issue tickets to passengers, if there were any, before ringing the bell as a signal for the train to pass the platform. It generally took three minutes to go to the north facing points from the station. It was not prudent to lock the points on the northern side unless the down mixed had fully arrived, because there was a danger of the down mixed running up and bursting the points. If the seven down was late and the up mail had arrived in time, then the crossing would be done at Dhanu road. But if the mail was late and the down mixed was in time, the crossing was effected at Sanjan. Witness was once fined for not locking the points when No. 4 up ordinary passed Golvad station without stopping there. When a crossing was to be done witness did not lock the facing points. The rule for locking facing points did not apply in case of a crossing. During the last ten years that witness had been a station-master he had never heard of a station-master having been fined for not locking facing points at the time of a "crossing." A station-master was liable to be fined if a train was detained at the station without any reason. Witness had served at the Ankleshwar station as a signaller. Between Surat and Ankleshwar there was a station called Syam, where the 10 up mixed crossed the down mail. Without referring to his letter-book he could not say if second accused had made two reports to the head office against first accused. He thought that reports were made on two occasions. Accused No. 1 was fined two rupees in consequence of one of the reports. Second accused had asked the head office to transfer the pointsman.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said he had brought the book of rules from Golvad station. (The book was put in and marked as an exhibit.)

To the Court: The first accused on a previous occasion broke the points, but had made the report to the witness at once. And the second accused wrote the matter to the head office, as it was done at the time when he was on duty.

Mr. Charles Mackeson, Traffic Inspector, Bombay District, being called and examined by Mr. Russell, said that on going to the scene of the accident the same afternoon he looked for and found the two missing pins removed from the north points. Witness also found some fish-plates near the pins, by the side of the Golvad station.

Mr. Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent, was recalled and examined by Mr. Russell. He said that the rule for locking points applied more in case of a crossing than any other. The possibility of the points being burst by a train coming from the opposite direction was no excuse for their not being locked as they were protected by a signal.

Cross-examined, the witness said since the accident, a circular was issued by the Traffic Manager, calling attention of all station-masters to the rule regarding the locking of the facing points. Whatever might have been the state of affairs, it was the duty of the deputy-station master to go and see that the points were properly locked.

Pirozshaw Merwanji, guard in charge of the down mixed train, was tendered for cross-examination, and Mr. Hiralal for second accused cross-examined him. He said that second accused was not in office, nor on the platform when witness got down at Golvad. Witness asked where he was, and the accused said he was in the yard.

Mr. Turner, Assistant Loco-Superintendent, said that the amount of damage done to the rolling stock amounted to Rs. 45,000. Witness identified a split-pin (produced by the prosecution) as the one handed over to him by some one, but he could not say who it was that did it.

Case for the prosecution having been closed, Mr. Hiralal intimated that he would call Mr. Crommelin, the Traffic Manager, and five station-masters of different stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway as witnesses for the defence.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED POINTSMAN.

The magistrate then took down the statement of the first accused, Gunpat Rowji, pointsman at Golvad station. He said that he was not in any way to blame for what had happened. The points were set properly for the main line.

Magistrate: Then how did the accident happen?

Accused: The mail train stopped near the crossing. When the guard asked me why he has stopped, I said the porter must not have handed over the line-clear ticket to the driver. I went to ascertain if it was so, and found the hand-lamp of the porter lying near the train.

Magistrate: Did you do anything to the points? No. Nothing after they were set to the main line.

Then what about the pins?—They were all right when the points were shown to the station-master and others. But after sunrise, when I returned after extinguishing the home signal lamp, and was about to extinguish the indicator lamp, I found that the pins were missing. I looked for the same, but could not find them.

How the accident happen, then, you don't know?—No; but I saw several carriages derailed.

STATEMENT OF THE DEPUTY STATION-MASTER.

Damoobhai Brijlal, deputy station-master, Golvad, had nothing to say with reference to the case, but wished to put in a written statement.

The magistrate having formally framed charges against the accused, the trial was adjourned to Saturday next.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF JANUARY, 1897.

PRESSURE has increased briskly at Amraoti, Jacobabad, and Karachi, and has been steady or has changed only slighty elsewhere. Readings are highest in Sind and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Deesa and Bombay and 12 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Khandwa, Indore, Neemuch, Ajmere, Jeypore, Allahabad, Agra, and Sirsa, and the minimum as much as 13° in excess in Rajputana. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Sholapur and the lowest 39° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, and at Neemuch, Saugor, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bangalore, Secunderabad, and Bellary. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Amraoti (1·20), light to moderate showers at Nagpur and Akola, and a few drops at Lahore, Raipur, and Aurangabad. The general weather conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces and Berar.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, JANUARY, 26.

Tuesday:—Pressure has risen over Western and fallen ever Eastern India, hence the area of highest pressure has been retransferred to North-West India, but otherwise the distribution is little changed, and a slight low pressure area is still shown over the general parts of the country. Winds remain generally northerly over the Bay area and North-West India, and easterly up the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the directions are very variable. The force is freshening in Upper India, but remains light or moderate generally. The temperature is nearly steady in Burma, Bengal, the Peninsular, and the Central Provinces, and generally risen elsewhere. The heat is greater than usual except in the extreme north-east and north-west of India. Showers have occurred in some central and north-west stations. Amraoti has received 1·20 inch of rain; Akola Pachmarhi, Ludhiana, and Peshawar, about one-third of an inch; and Nagpur, Seoni, Raipur, Chanda, Lahore, and Cherat, trifling showers. The general conditions are unchanged, and few scattered showers remain likely in the centre and north-west.

MAGISTRATE, to prisoner at the bar: "You can take your choice—ten shillings or six days." Prisoner still in a foggy condition: "I'll—hic—have the—hic—money, sir."

WATER WANTED AT SANTA CRUZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the beginning of the fever in Bombay, many of its inhabitants leaving their own beautiful buildings, have sought refuge in the suburbs, so as to be within easy reach of their places of business in Bombay, and the two Railway companies have greatly facilitated their temporary sojourn. Amongst these suburbs is a place, called "Santa Cruz, a small village further up Bandora. It was first colonised by a few Hindu and Parsee gentlemen who, in spite of the cry of want of water, built bungalows at enormous costs. This place, at the present moment, has been most in request. Those who could procure bungalows, few as they are, have gone and lived there; others, who had vacant land, have constructed wooden shantees; while others, again, have erected cadjan, bamboo, tarpaul, in and mat huts and made them habitable. Thus there has been a great influx of people, but the unfortunate circumstance in the case is the scanty supply of water. In ordinary times, water was hardly sufficient to meet the wants of the few inhabitants and the few new colonists, and this year, owing to the abrupt termination of the monsoons, the supply is cut short. Moreover, the influx of the people has further rendered the supply insufficient. For the present, somehow, people have made themselves comfortable, but the prospect is hideous as the hot season approaches, and the few wells that are in existence get dry. To avoid this water-drought, the property owners and the temporary residents of Santa Cruz have proposed to subscribe among themselves and raise up a sufficient sum to meet the expenses of laying either a branch pipe from the Tulsi main, which runs along the borders of the little town, or to extend the pipes that have been laid up to Khara village midway between Bandora and Santa Cruz; and with this sum to approach the Bombay Municipality and induce them to give this concession, failing which to apply to the Bandora Municipality.

Almost all the property owners and temporary residents of Santa Cruz are the domiciled residents of Bombay, and are mostly the rate-payers of the Municipality. Live in Bombay or no, all the same, they have to pay the water-rate as all other rates and not to make any use of water. There are now so many houses and shops entirely closed in Bombay that there must be left a large supply of water in all the three mains unused; and, therefore, there cannot be any difficulty to the Bombay Municipality to extend their indulgence to their own rate-payers, particularly in these exceptional times.—Yours, &c.,

A SANTA CRUZ RESIDENT.

Santa Cruz, Jan. 26.

WATER-SUPPLY AT ANDHERI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every probability of a water-famine has led some of the big folks of Bombay (who have from a fear of the terrible plague secured temporary homes in the paddy fields and around at Andheri) to make a big hubbub and mislead the Municipal Corporation, at the head of a couple of the rural-wise Corporators to demand water for them—the few—at the cost of the general public of Bombay.

Mr. Wadia, overseers of land at Amboli (a place about a mile from Andheri) has come to the fore with Rs. 15,000 and this cue has been taken up by the "injudicious garrison," holding themselves against the plague, at Andheri. Like prudent commanders, will it not be better for Dr. Katrak (whose father-in-law holds an estate at Andheri, where he himself has found a lodging in the estate), and Mr. D. H. Chichgar, a corporator, as present testing at Andheri and awaiting a water-famine) to shift their camps with their followers to a station well provisioned?

Should Bombay be so liberal as to supply Andheri with water, and, if there be so much to spare, why are not the people of Santa Cruz and Goregao (amongst whom are also a number of the Bombay rate-payers now "up and doing") entitled to the same?

As Santa Cruz the pipe is but a few yards off, and to take the pipe to Goregao, after it has once reached Amboli, is only a distance of a mile and a half, and the wealthy Inamdar of the latter place will certainly not grudge a few thousands. As for Santa Cruz, however, unless the "Bombay Fox Hounds" or the Volunteer camp of exercise come to its aid, there is but little chance.

Well, the aim of the people of Andheri (both sub *pro tem* and permanent), or even of Santa Cruz and Goregao, should a beg fellow say, "praise-worthy" if they miss the opportunity of fleecing the general public of Bombay, they might be said to have lacked in their duty, but, alas! for the Corporators, what should we anticipate from them? Should they not be liberal and obliging? Here the temporary inhabitants will have water during the ensuing hot season, the permanent rich landholders of Bombay, who have their properties there, will have water for ever, and the Bombay Government itself is not without its share.

It has been the scheme of Government to remove the Marine Battalions to the Amboli Hill, and if I am not much mistaken, some time back, the Corporation was asked if it would supply Government with water. Now, when the pipe is laid and ready, Government and the few permanent landholders from Bombay will, without any great cost, share the outcome of the general Bombay public, the Rs. 15,000 or even Rs. 25,000 defraying the expenses of laying and maintaining the pipes, &c.—Yours, &c.,

W.

THE BANDORA CEMETERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Solomon Eagle, in your to-day's issue, comes forward with inappropriate points. Firstly, he says that the graveyards in the town are unpalatable to me. Mr. Solomon Eagle, have I said in my last letter anything to that effect? My reply was that the new graveyards at the foot of the Bandora hill should not be removed. Mr. Solomon Eagle, on the contrary, ordered their instantaneous removal, as he wanted to reserve that plot of ground for the palatial buildings. Secondly, he says I am given to understand that the Anjuman and East Indian, and the East Indian community virtually controls the civic affairs of the local Municipality. Whether this community has its full sway over the Municipal funds and its management, what does it behoof me. Allow me to be candid to profess that I am not an East Indian, but a pure *fisherman*. Thirdly, he lays before his handful of friends and your enlightened readers that law in this respect (interment) is defective. Which law is defective? Are the sections of the Code loose? Will not the Police or the Municipality have the culprit before the magistrate? This defence of his is puerile. Fourthly, he says that interments can be made in one's compound with impunity owing to law being defective. Not a single inhabitant of Bandora will muster courage to inter a member of his household in his compound. Has any corpse been interred in any one's compound? Fifthly, he says the graveyard in the neighbourhood of human habitation is not a nuisance. Permit me to emphatically impress on the mind of Mr Solomon Eagle that a graveyard near the human habitation is a grave terror. In some cases, I know, the inhabitants near the graveyards had to abandon their houses. Fifthly, your correspondent makes a bold comparison between the Sewree cemetery and his proposed graveyards. Let me draw his attention that if he were to provide a *fac-simile* cemetery to the Christians of Bandora, I would entreat the Christians to remove thither. Sixthly, he complains that the local cemeteries are a standing nuisance. Allow me to say that he is working under a false cloak. Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, of Thana, on a minute investigation of these places, gave his opinion in favour of interments being made in these places. A few years back there was a strong hue and cry for their removal, but all to no purpose. The Collector of Thana, on the opinion of Surgeon-Major Kirtikar, passed his decision in favour of their retention. Then, why Mr. Eagle is dabbling before his handful of friends for their removal? Permit me to inform your readers that on cogent grounds he is not a sanitary expert. I will give due deference to Surgeon-Major's weighty opinion than to Mr. Eagle's detrimental idea. No persons dying from bubonic fever are interred in the old graveyards. Lastly, he, in his appealing tone, says it is time a dead ear were turned to senseless clamour and fanaticism. In a matter so vitally affecting the public health. Why your correspondent is reiterating over and over that a ear should be given to his babyish cry? The Collector of Thana learning that interments of persons from bubonic fever in the old graveyards would be pernicious to the well-being of the inhabitants of Bandora, immediatey ordered that no persons affected with plague should be buried in these places.—Yours, &c.,

FRANK CONCEICAO,

Andheri, Jan. 25.

"I DUNNO ez the prodigal son was so very bad, after all," said Mrs. Corntossel. "He wa'n't no good to his family," her husband rejoined. "That's a fact. But when he got home he did n't hev no more ter say. Ef he'd been like most o' the men folks nowadays the fust thing he'd of done would of been to find fault with the way the fatted calf was cooked."

CITY MISSIONARY (to Chinese convert): "What is the leading doctrine of Christianity?" The Laundryman: "Kid throw stone—smashee glass—no can catchee—forgivum."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE FAMINE.

THE SITUATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

IN accordance with rules laid down in the Famine Code, the Government of Bombay have submitted to the Government of India, under date Jan 12, a report on the scarcity prevailing in parts of the Presidency. After detailing the situation in the various affected Collectorates the report proceeds:—

It will be clear from the facts and figures above given that the intensity of the distress in this Presidency depends entirely on the outturn of the rabi crops still standing. Most of these crops were sown at the end of November, long after the time at which such crops are generally sown. Some of them were benefited by rain at the end of last month, but it is feared that most of them will fail to come to maturity without more rain. The Director of Agriculture and all members of the Agricultural Department have been desired to devote their energies to the ascertainment as promptly as is possible of the probable result of these late sowings and to the collection of other information regarding the food-supply.

There can however be little doubt that the character of the season does not of itself account adequately for the large demand for relief which has already occurred in this Presidency. In the districts most liable to scarcity the rabi crops are most important, and as already shown it is not yet known what the outturn of them will be. The distress has mainly arisen from the pressure on the poorer classes of the abnormally high prices which have prevailed since October last, and the failure of the kharif crops in these districts would not have caused so great a rise in prices if there had been a good harvest in other parts of India. Prices, indeed, rose in Northern India, while yet a plentiful harvest was expected here, for, although the heavy rainfall in the end of July and beginning of August caused some damage in various places, the outlook in the Presidency as a whole was very favourable for some time afterwards, and in many places bumper crops were expected. It is believed that in these circumstances holders of stocks of grain were tempted by the higher prices resulting from the unfavourable outlook in Northern India to export to some extent. Afterwards it became evident that the prolonged absence of the later rains would injure or entirely destroy kharif corps and render rabi cultivation exceedingly precarious, and prices rose rapidly. By the middle of November the staple grains were in most of the affected tracts selling at a higher rate than was reached in the last famine till the failure of the early rains of 1877 threatened a prolongation and intensification of the scarcity.

THE STOCKS OF GRAIN.

It has been stated above that it is believed the holders of stocks of grain were tempted to export to some extent, and it has been alleged that railways now carry away a large part of what would have been stored in the rural parts if the famine prices had been continued. There is doubtless some truth in the statement, but the Governor-in-Council is unable to believe that the custom of storing has been abandoned. It is known to have prevailed until a recent date in some of the affected districts, and there is no reasons to suppose that the stocks would suddenly be exhausted. The best evidence that a considerable local supply is still available lies in the fact that on the fall of rain in the end of November there was an immediate decline in prices, and it is now reported from districts in which there had been difficulty in obtaining food for people on relief-works that grain is plentiful. At the same time, as will be seen from the table above given, prices still continue very high, and throughout the Presidency the harvest has so far been considerably below the average. It has not yet been found possible to obtain any definite information regarding the actual quantity of food-grains available within the Presidency, and it is to be feared that whether any information which can be obtained will be trustworthy, for the stocks are generally underground and not easily capable of inspection and the owners have the strongest motives for withholding the truth on the subject. The Director of Agriculture has however been desired to have detailed inquiries made in each village and to frame estimates from such statistics as are available. It may be remarked that a statement often made that the rabi always has failed to the cultivation of exportable products at the expense of food-grains does not appear to be correct. On the whole food is produced in the affected districts through which railways have been constructed since the last famine as largely as it was before the opening of railways, and that the increase of exportable products has resulted from extension of cultivation.

His Excellency in Council understands that Government now be able to spare some surplus resources, and so far as he is at present able to judge is inclined to the belief that even if the outturn of the rabi crops in the affected areas in this Presidency is poor, there will be found in the country sufficient food to keep the people alive until the time comes for reaping crops after next rains. This view is supported by an examination which has recently been made by the Director of Agriculture of the statistics of railborne traffic in food-grains in the past 5 years. If should unhappily prove correct, the Governor-in-Council feels little doubt that merchants would undertake importation from foreign countries. There is room for some apprehension, because such importation has hitherto not been needed for this Presidency, and it would take considerable time to carry out after the need for it was ascertained. But the Governor-in-Council cannot believe that merchants will hold aloof if a profit from importation becomes probable.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Communications are excellent throughout the affected area. The greater part of it is traversed by the G. I. P., Dhond-Manmad and Southern Maratha Railways, and local communications with the railway stations are fairly plentiful and good. It will be contrary to all experience if ports and large towns accessible by rail are not supplied by private enterprise unless they can be supplied more profitably by State agency. The Governor-in-Council has accordingly steadily refused to accede to solicitations to undertake importation from foreign countries, and this policy will not be abandoned, but any aid which can legitimately be given to private trade by the publication of information regarding local stocks and other measures will be freely granted. In other respects there will be as little interference as possible with private interprise. It was however reported in November last that local dealers had combined not to supply people on certain relief works at reasonable rates. The District Officers have been authorized in such cases to endeavour to make arrangements with merchants in the larger towns for the supply of the labourers and persons gratuitously relieved, or if necessary to bring grain from the larger towns and pay the wages as well as give the gratuitous relief in kind.

It seems probable that in the Gokak and Parasgad talukas of Belgaum and the Navalgund and Gadag talukas of Dharwar these crops will come to maturity, and in that event there will not be much distress in these areas. On the other hand it must be remembered that in places where crops are poor but have not entirely failed, and where in ordinary years there would have been no need for relief, the abnormally high prices press severely on persons who have no savings. For this reason it has been necessary to open relief works in the western tracts of Poona and Satara, which have been considered immune from famine. It is moreover feared that relief may be needed in Ratnagiri and Kolaba, partly because the crops are poor and the prices high, but mainly because many inhabitants of these districts who usually gain a large portion of their income from labour in Bombay have left that town owing to the plague, and programmes of works to be commenced if need arises have been prepared. The food grown in the former district is never sufficient for the whole population, which is exceedingly dense, and the imports are ordinarily paid for in some part by the earnings of members of the families outside the district.

THE NUMBER OF RELIEF WORKERS.

The estimates of the numbers likely to require employment on relief works compare as follows with the average numbers of persons employed in 1876-77:—

	Present estimate	1876-77.
Sholapur	58,000	43,410
Ahmednagar	18,000	22,997
Poona	12,000	31,767
Satara	22,545	22,545
Nasik	10,200	8,625
Khandesh	15,000	3,893
Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar	73,750	95,382
Total	197,950	228,616

The Governor-in-Council regrets to be forced to the conclusion that unless the rabi crops now in the ground yield a good harvest the estimates are likely to be largely exceeded. The number are already above the estimates in Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, and Nasik, and that the total number now employed falls short of the maximum number estimated to require employment by some 30,000 only. The Director of Agriculture has been desired to revise the estimates after detailed enquires regarding the probable outturn of the rabi crops and the condition of the people.

In all districts the bulk of the people employed are Mhars and Mangs and members of other low castes who are in the highest degree improvident. There are however other agricultural labourers on the relief works, but not yet so far as can be ascertained a large proportion of holders of land. Amongst the first however to feel the pressure of very high prices were weavers and some other artizans, and in some places at the earliest stage of the distress they were the only people for whom relief was needed. Owing to the enormous numbers of weavers requiring employment throughout the affected areas, the possibility of providing work for them in their own craft presented difficulties which do not appear to have been contemplated when section 151 (c) of the Bombay Famine Relief Code was framed, and an amendment of that provision has been proposed. It has been found practicable without an organization which it would take a long time to carry out, and without the risk of dislocating for years the trade in cloth to employ in their own craft only such weavers as cannot gain a livelihood on the ordinary relief works. Earthwork is however provided as far as possible for such of them as are not fitted for the breaking of metal. The situation in respect of the weavers is complicated by the fact that the present is the Sinhast year during which no marriages take place in the Hindu community and consequently the demand for the articles ordinarily manufactured by the weavers is immensely reduced. It is found that in all districts except Satara there are more women employed than men, and in some districts the disproportion is marked. The cause is probably to be found in the fact that as men cannot continue to find employment in agriculture and in agricultural improvements for which takavi advances have been made, but owing to the abnormally high prices are unable to support their wives and families, and others have probably migrated with cattle, leaving their families behind. It is perhaps to some extent on account of this disproportion that the number of children under 7 years of age at the relief works is found to be very large. Explanations have been called for on the point, and if there is found to be an abuse, it will be stopped. But it has been already reported in some cases that able-bodied women of the lower castes are very prolific and generally have several children under 7 years of age, and that no children of people other than workers had been found on the works.

THE SELECTION OF RELIEF WORKS.

I am to append a copy of the Resolution of this Government in the Public Works Department No. 2-E.—1539, dated 12th November 1896, laying down the principles to be observed in the selection of works for the relief of distress. The annual programmes of relief works have hitherto been found to be generally sufficient. But as the demand for relief is steadily extending and is likely to be very keen in the hot season, new works are being added to the programmes and the feasibility of several tank projects is being considered. It has also been arranged that earthworks on the portions of the Tapti Valley Railway, of which the final alignment has been determined, and on the proposed Barsi-Pandharpur Railway, which is now being surveyed, shall be put in hand as relief works in case of need, and it is hoped that the Hyderabad-Godavri Valley Railway will also be commenced. While no distance test is applied, labour is concentrated as far as possible on large works, the recommendation of the Famine Commission that there should, when practicable, be at least one work in each sub-division being at the same time borne in mind. But if the number of labourers greatly increases, adequate supervision cannot be provided unless they are employed on larger works than are at present in the programmes, and the commencement of earth-work on the railways above specified will be essential. There are however classes of people who for various reasons cannot leave their homes, and instructions have been issued to employ them on small works near their homes if they need relief. The rush on the works on some occasions has been so great that difficulty has been experienced in punctually providing adequate supervision, but this defect has been remedied with little delay. The Sanitary Commissioner and his Deputies are making regular tours of inspection in the affected districts, and the condition of the labourers employed on relief works including weavers, whose health is generally improved by outdoor labour, is reported to be satisfactory. This result is due to the fact that owing to the preparation before-hand of programmes of works relief has been provided as soon as it was required.

ADVANCE TO CULTIVATORS.

There is a very keen demand for takavi advances in the affected district, and from the first this Government have urged the great importance of adopting this form of relief as far as is practicable. The money is for the most part expended on improvements which will alleviate distress in future, and it is expended in the most economical manner under the supervision of those directly interested in using it to the best advantage. Experience in the Southern Maratha Country in 1891-92 indicates that the great bulk of the advances will be recovered with interest, but even if a proportion of the amount is not recovered, there will be much less loss than in expenditure on inefficient famine labour. In addition to the amount of Rs. 6,37,350 allotted to the affected districts out of the original assignment of Rs. 10,03,450, the whole additional assignment of Rs. 15,00,000 has been applied for in these districts and there is a demand for more, with regard to which the Government of India will be separately addressed. It is estimated that in the districts of Sholapur and Bijapur and the affected tracts of Belgaum and Dharwar an aggregate of 140,000 persons will find employment until next rains on works executed with the aid of these advances.

Attention is also being given as far as possible to the maintenance and improvement of the water-supply. The aid of the Municipalities and Local Boards for this purpose where they have funds available has been enlisted, while the works are carried out entirely at Government expense where, as in Bijapur, the local bodies cannot give assistance.

The administration of famine relief in each of the affected districts is placed under the control of the Collector, and in order to assist him the Revenue and Police establishments of those districts have been strengthened, and Relief Mamlatdars, Special Civil officers for relief works, and District Medical officers have been appointed wherever neuessary. The provisions of the Famine Code besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been applied to the extent considered to be necessary in existing circumstances in all places in which relief has to be given.

THE ESTIMATED COST.

The financial position of this Government, so far as it can be gauged at present, is explained in my letter to the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 23, dated 4th instant. The following statement shows the estimates of the expenditure likely to be incurred on famine relief as furnished by the Collectors of the Central Division and the Commissioner, Southern Division:—

	Total C. D. Rs.	Total S. D. Rs.
Relief works	39,98,890	21,00,000
Gratuitous relief	9,54,750	4,15,000
Contingencies	4,81,356	2,52,000
Wate supply	45,000	30,000
Establishments under Collectors (including travelling allowances)	1,34,777	87,408
Total	55,14,673	28,84,408
Takavi advances	9,95,350	12,00,000
Local resources	6,55,000	3,75,000

For reasons already given, these estimates are likely to be below rather than above the mark, unless the rabi crops yield a good harvest. As already explained in my letter referred to above, there will also be other indirect charges due to famine, such as those on account of grain compensation to Government servants, supply of fodder to the affected districts, extra police and medical establishments, etc., and Provincial resources are approaching exhaustion. It will be seen that the local resources available to meet expenditure on famine relief are very small. The Dharwar and Belgaum District Local Boards are already carrying on relief works at their expense, the former with the aid of a loan from Government, and the Municipalities of Yeola and Malegaon in the Nasik District have applied to Government for loans of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 25,000, respectively, to enable them to assist weavers in distress. The Municipality of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District has contributed Rs. 2,500 for the maintenance of a poor-house at that place. The other Local Boards and Municipalities concerned have not so far been able to take any substantial measures towards supplementing the efforts of Government to relieve distress.

The probable extent to which suspensions of collections and revenue may be necessary within the current financial year is stated in my letter to the Finance Department mentioned in the preceding paragraph. It is impossible, however, to make any accurate for

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DROPPINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Currimbhoy Mill, Parel, by order of the Agents of the Currimbhoy Mill and on account and at the risk of Canji Jivraj:—

About 23 candies of droppings No. 1,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial ring-stick and black-wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one handsome light broughams, one brown waler gelding (capital carriage and riding horse), set of harness, table ornaments, Binks' and Ditmar's lamps, Brussels' carpets, a very large collection of choice flower-pots and fernery, &c., the property of J. PEACE, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N B. The garden will be sold at 4-30 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, large size gilt pier glasses, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, flower pots, etc., the property of J. P. DINGEY, Esq., proceeding to England.

The property is on view.

SALE OF WHITE COTTON DORIA, NAINSOOK AND STRIPES.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Madgavkar & Co., the following:—

On account and at the risk of Manoookhdass Motilal—
M 285 M.—639-706—8 cases white cotton dorias, 28 in. 40-5yds.
M 456 and Co.—7032-40—9 cases white percale stripes, 36-1 in, 40-8 yds.

On account and at the risk of Panalal Joharmull—
M 437 and Co.—7047-56—9 cases white percale stripes, 36-1 in. 40-6 yds.

On account and at the risk of Bhagatram Buldevdass—
B 421 B.—8082-2—4cases white nainsook, 35 1-2 in. 18 yds.

On account and at the risk of Nawrungrai Kaloorau—
N 584. 16-7767-41-5 cases nainsook, 35 1-2 in. 18 yds.

On account and at the risk of Sagarmull Bascardass—
D 434 V.—1 case split glazed prints, 23 in. 52 yds.

On account and at the risk of Ramkisen Shivnarayen—
D 424 V.—8039 and 8936-7—3 cases white nainsook, 35 in. 18 yds.

On account and at the rist of Hardwott Bagadia—
M 46-4 and Co.—7009-18-10 cases white percale stripes, 30-1 in. 40-2 yds.
H 226 B.—709 18—10 cases white cotton do is, 28 in. 40-5 yds.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instruction from the Administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Harry Stanley, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms three boxes scenery, carpets, manuscripts of Mascotte, Mikado, My Sweet Heart, Harbour Lights Charley's Aunt, Last Lyons, La Mascotte, Madam Angot, Utopia, etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Harbour View, Colaba Causeway, next to Apollo Hotel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, one first-rate walnut-wood grand cottage pianoforte, by Messingion and Weston, London, in thorough good order, rich table ornaments, Brussels' and Persian carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, Binks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps.

One English lee box one quadrant safety bicycle, one detective camera, &c., &c., the property of H. O. COATES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at, their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:

AT 1-30 P.M

1 handsome strong four-seated open carriage in very good order.

1 handsome strong-built victoria made to order.

1 grey Arab horse, 14-2½, carries a lady and goes well in harness.

1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart with a powerful black Arab pony and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder:—

On MONDAY, the 1st prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD CUPBOARDS, IRON CHESTS, UTENSILS, GOLDSMITH TOOLS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Kewlo Fatta Kanji Walla, an Insolvent, trading as Lukhmajee Ludhajee and Co. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1897, at 3 p.m., at No. 211-223, Junjiker Street (Sheriff Bazaar), consisting of old iron chests (treasury), shop show case, empty boxes, shroff scale, copper and brass pots, cupboards, globe lamps, pictures, embroidered umbrella covers, work stools with tools, brass lamp with glass cover, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 27th January, 1897.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"84, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
DOCTOR'S TRETIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 25, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Coughs, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India;

H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,

Commander-in-Chief in India;

LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment harges Re. 1 per line extra.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,

DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and for warded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Lanthaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at *Office* the *Bombay Gazette*.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

FURTHER extra Indian Council Allotments were made in London yesterday of 4 lakhs of Bills on Bombay at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3 1-16d.; of 7½ lakhs of Bills on Calcutta, at 1s 3 1-32 to 1-16d.; and 44 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta at 1s 3 1/8d the highest price obtained for the Bills, being 1-16d. above the last rate paid for extra Bills, and at the regular allotments on last Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was advanced 1-16d. to 1s. 2 13-16d. per rupee.

Consols were unchanged in London yesterday, at 112 1/8; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 118 1/2. The market rates of discount were unaltered. 3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1/8th per cent., to £62 1/2. The price of Bar Silver in London was unaltered at 29½ per oz.; and in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 64⅞ cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London half a cent. lower, at 4·86½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¾; Paris Exchange on London was a trifle lower, at fcs. 25·20¾.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 35 1-8s. per 416lb., business done via the Canal, January-February shipment to Havre, tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surat quiet; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales inclusive of 300 East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans was unchanged at 4d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, at 2 29-32d. for January deliveries, and 3 59-64d. for May-June. The only change in other than American spot Cotton was a decline in Egyptian Fair Brown of 1-16d., at 4·7-8d. per lb.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent, to 7 1-4 cents per lb; but Futures for April were unaltered at 7·14 cents per lb.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales; and the comparison now shown between this season's arrivals and those in the two previous years for the same time is as follows:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	27,000	17,000	23,000
Two days' do.	60,000	41,000	65,000
Since 1st September 1896	5,447,000	3,918,000	6,023,000

Our local market for the staple has been quiet in tone to-day. Prices of Broach and Bhownuggur have ruled Re. 1 per candy higher; but other descriptions are lower to the same extent; in Bhownuggur, however, we have heard of no business having been done. No purchases have been reported for account of the Mills; but 3,250 bales have been taken otherwise, say 500 Akote, at Rs. 159; 800 Bengal, at Rs. 146-8; 200 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 153; 100 each of Chamboor, at Rs. 160; and Karanja, at Rs. 160 by European shippers; 1,100 Akote, at Rs. 155; and 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 160 for shipment to Japan; and 100 Bhosawul, for Calcutta.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a small extent on the basis of the previous rates, the tone of the market having been quiet.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,499 bales.
Wheat	995 cwts.
Rapeseed	673 ,,
Gingellyseed	4,735 ,,
Groundnuts	2,083 ,,
Rice	5,021 ,,

EXCHANGE opened steady to firm at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits; and re-sales having been early in the market, rates advanced during the day to 1s. 3 5-32d. and 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank remittance and Credits, respectively. A fair amount of business, both ways, was reported during the day, rates closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	... 1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	... 1s. 3 5-32	
Do. 3 months' sight	... 1s. 3 7-32	
Credits do.	... 1s. 3 5-16	
Francs do.	... 1·01	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quo... 99 15-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money, ... for Account; but we have heard of ... business passing.

SHARES.—The Share Bazaar remains closed and rates are nominal.

[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	29 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 25th

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

PENANG, JAN. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

MADRAS, JAN. 26.

H. M. S. Bonaventure arrived.

COLOMBO, JAN. 25.

Mail steamer Massilia, from Aden, arrived.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Imperialist, 2,177 tons, Captain C R Wakeford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Manchester (25th December), with a general cargo.

THE s s Venus, 2,312 tons, Captain J Morgan, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo and Mrs M E Baker, Mr and Mrs Hawes, and three children as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (23rd instant) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, Miss Porpy as cabin and 172 deck passengers.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain G Belsito, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Hongkong (5th January) brought a general cargo and Mr. C. Francis, Mr. C. Girvani and 33 deck passengers.

THE s s Florida, 2,000 tons, Captain D Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (2nd January), with a cargo of 115,235 cases of kirosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co. The Florida experienced strong monsoon during the voyage.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 539 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 321 cases of opium and the following passengers:—Mr. Hajee Mahomed Raza Shirazi, Mr Mahomed Alli Shirazi and 31 deck. During the voyage she experienced strong N-E wind and high sea from Karachi to Bombay.

THE s s Apollo, 2,429 tons, Captain John Dixon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (24th December), with a cargo of 4,487 tons of coal and the following passengers:—Mr. strickland, and three children, Mr A A Reynolds and Mr H H Shaw. During the voyage she experienced strong breeze and high sea from homeport to Port Said, strong head wind and high sea in the Red Sea, and thence fresh to strong monsoon and moderate sea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Apollo s	Dixon	Cardiff, Dec 24.
	Henry Bolckow s	Jourdain	Busreh, Jan 9.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Jan 23.
	Florida s	Young	Batoum, Jan 2.
	Imperialist s	Wakeford	Manchester, Dec 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	H. M. S. Cossack	Fisher	Aden.
26	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi.
	Venus s	Morgan	London.

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BANAJEE.—January 26, near Nawab's Tank, Mazagon, Bombay, of inflamation of lungs, Miss Heerabai, daughter of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee and sister of Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, Persian Vice-Consul. Funeral ceremony will take place this (Wednesday) morning.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1897.

THE financial year which closes on March 31st next brings to an end the period for which the existing quinquennial contracts between the Government of India and the Provincial administrations were framed. Some months ago Mr. Nathan, an able civilian in the Finance Department, was placed on special duty at Simla in connection with the work of examining the operations of the current contracts, with a view of advising what modifications of them were called for in respect of the next five years' period. The Government of India framed its proposals, and submitted them to the Provincial administrations last October. The proposals so far as Bombay is concerned are not likely, when the details are made known, to occasion so much unfavourable comment locally as in the case of Madras. The sister Presidency is to be called upon to provide 120½ lakhs of rupees more towards Imperial revenues than during the current contract. The effect of this will be the reduction of grants for irrigation by over seven lakhs, and for other public works by nine lakhs. In Madras it is considered that the Presidency is even now charged more than its fair share towards Imperial liabilities, and it is said that strenuous protests are being made against the additional burden. No doubt other Provinces besides Madras will consider they have ground for complaint. The Finance Minister has probably already had many remonstrances to answer. But these objections are not likely to be of much avail. In the Budget discussion at Poona last August, Mr. Nugent, in reply to the non-official speakers who had urged that the Bombay Government should strenuously strive to obtain the best possible terms for this Presidency, put the case very clearly. While promising that the utmost should be done in the direction of pressing the requirements of Bombay, Mr. Nugent remarked: "But I would remind honourable members that the ultimate decision does not rest with us. We may put forth all our arguments and urge all our pleas, but the issue depends on the fiat of the master of many legions at Simla and Calcutta, who, after hearing all our remonstrances and listening to all our con... ions, can simply say 'This much you shall ... and no more. This is all the straw I can ...; with it you must manufacture your ... bricks'."

... position taken by the Government of ... is a logical one. Thirty years ago all the money raised throughout the Empire for the public services was disbursed from headquarters. But during the viceroyalty of Lord Mayo the growing conviction of the unnecessary delays and generally unsatisfactory results of this centralized financial control, led to the carrying out of an arrangement with the local Governments by which the expenditure upon Provincial administration was left in their hands, fixed assignments being given them for the purpose. The Government of India of course retained the full management of funds relating to general or imperial responsibilities. The contract undergoes revision every five years, the principle guiding the revision being that each Province should pay a sufficient or fair share of the burden of the expenditure on the general account. The central authority holds that the first charge on the revenues of the Provinces is the claim of the expenditure which it has retained in its own hands; that it is not a question of the Provincial Government surrendering a portion of their revenues for Imperial purposes, but of their receiving an assigned portion of such revenues from the Imperial Government for Provincial uses. In the nature of things the tendency at each revision of the contracts has been for the Government of India to require a larger sum than before from each Province, to meet the growing needs of Imperial service and defence. But with the growth of demand there has been increased ability to meet it, since the public revenues have expanded side by side with the material advance of the country. The changes that have been made in the contracts from this cause have not, however, been so marked as might be supposed, since more than half of the total general revenues are derived from railways, customs, salt, and opium and other forms of taxation which, in the view of financial experts, cannot equitably be put down as revenues of the Provinces in which they happen to be received, and these are amongst the most expansive heads of receipt. As Mr. Nugent said in the speech to which we have already referred, in making the assignments comparisons based on the average taxation per head of the population are not of much practical utility, since the circumstances which obtain in the various Provinces have to be taken into account. The final decision on the conflicting claims of different parts of India must be left to the central authority, and all that the local administrations can do is to see that that authority is placed in full possession of the facts upon which they base their expectations. If there is reason to believe that those facts have been overlooked or insufficiently taken into account, the Provincial Governments are well within their rights in pressing them again upon the attention of "the master of many legions in Simla and Calcutta."

In accordance with the promise given by Mr. Nugent the duty of protecting the interests of this Presidency in the manner we have indicated has been carried out by the Government of Bombay with earnestness and persistency. But the discussion of details has been kept in the background by the urgent suggestion of Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues that, under the very exceptional circumstances of the year, the ratification of the new contract should be postponed. The appeal has been supported by several other Provincial administrations, and there is a great deal to be said in its favour. The Famine is absorbing the attention of Revenue Officers in all parts of India, and if it can be avoided the mass of work connected with a new quinquennial contract should not be thrown upon the already over-burdened shoulders of the Revenue Department. Neither is it desirable to enter into new financial arrangements in a year when it is certain that they cannot be carried out. The Provincial administrations which are expending money on Famine relief must obtain from the Government of India special grants, since the assignments annually made are only sufficient to meet ordinary requirements. These grants will probably have to exceed the amount put down in the accounts to Famine expenditure; since, as we showed the other day, almost all the ordinary heads, both of expenditure and of revenue, are adversely affected. While it is quite true that Imperial needs are a first claim upon all public revenues, it is equally true that the Government of India is bound to avail itself of its borrowing powers to keep the Provincial administrations from insolvency in years of special need. Should the Viceroy-in-Council refuse to agree to a general postponement of the contracts with the Provincial Governments, Bombay might well urge that it has claims to be treated exceptionally in this regard. Superadded to a Famine, directly costing at least 110 lakhs of rupees, we have a visitation of plague which in the opinion of some competent observers will have quite as adverse an effect upon the revenues of the year as the scarcity. For instance, the suspension of business and the slowing down of the wheels of litigation in the Presidency city, consequent on the plague, will contract the revenue from stamps to abnormally small proportions. The final reply of the Government of India to the suggestion of the Governor-in-Council for the suspension of the contract is still awaited. Meanwhile, the Bombay Government have shown a cheerful optimism on the subject, by sending in their Budget estimates for the ensuing year on the basis of the old assignment.

WE are glad to note that in dealing with the annual report of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, admits that he is himself of opinion that it is time the rate of telegrams between Europe and India was reduced. The report, he remarks, is a distinctly satisfactory one. But not letting the matter rest here, he adds it is almost too satisfactory in its financial aspect, for if the line can earn nearly seven and a-half per cent. on its large capital, the policy of reducing the existing rate for messages between Europe and India becomes apparent. The action of the Government of India's representatives at the last International Telegraph Conference, at Buda Pesth, last year, was strongly in favour of some such reduction being made, but these endeavours of the Indian representatives, though backed by the British Delegates, were defeated owing to the opposition of the two telegraph companies, the Eastern and Indo-European, but mainly of the former. It is the intention of the P. W. Department, however, to raise the question again at the first suitable opportunity. So we may be within measureable distance of a reduction. The Director-in-Chief comes in for much kudos for the good results which have been obtained side by side with increased efficiency in the actual working operations and decreased expenditure on the establishment. The admirable staff of the department in Persia, and on the Persian Gulf also, come in for considerable praise. And they deserve it, for it cannot be denied they live eventful, if unenviable, lives. They have to contend with rascality as well as mischief. There was a large amount of highway robbery perpetrated during the year. The muleteer accompanying two signalling clerks, who were going on transfer from Shiraz to the North, was robbed of his money, and the whole party had to return to Shiraz. At the Director's urgent request, the Governor at once refunded to the muleteer the sum he had lost, and so enabled the party to proceed. They were ordered to take guards with them by his Royal Highness the Zil es Sultan as soon as they entered his province; and other members of the staff were likewise obliged to obtain protection. Next a muleteer going to Dehbeed from Ispahan was robbed near Surmeh of stores, to the total value of Krans 164·35. Compensation was received for this from the Persian Government. Another signalling clerk was pursued by robbers in the neighbourhood of Koom-i-Shah. Then the whole country was much disturbed. There was fighting at Borasjoon, serious rioting at Tabreez, and disturbances at Ispahan and Bushire. Fortunately, however, no material harm resulted to the Telegraph Department. Much of the rioting is attributed to the discontent and want caused by the introduction of large quantities of copper money, and its consequent great depreciation in value as compared with silver. A very serious disturbance of a political nature took place at Abadeh in February. The telegraph office was besieged by a noisy mob of the inhabitants of that place, to the number of 2,500 persons, headed by the High Priest who threatened to incite the people to riot unless the Governor of Abadeh was deposed. The Director reported the state of affairs to the British and Persian authorities in Teheran. The clerk at Abadeh, with the Director's sanction, visited the unpopular Governor and induced him to flee, which he did, thus preventing a riot. The Governor was deposed on that day, and things quieted down, and have so remained. But no one knows what may turn up at any time in Persia.

AHMEDABAD'S experience of the pestilence seems rather worse, so far as it has gone, than that of Bombay. For though the cases have been few, the proportion of cures has been smaller. A well-informed correspondent tells us that of the seventy imported cases forty-two proved fatal, eighteen have been discharged as cured, while ten remain still under treatment in the hospital. In addition to the imported cases, indigenous ones have been recorded, and there is now one in the Railway suburb and one in Mandvi-street. The inhabitants are in fear and trembling lest further cases occur, believing that the Municipality is impotent to suppress the outbreak or to remedy the prevailing conditions under which it threatened to spread. As our correspondent remarks, Ahmedabad is well known for its dirty streets and filthy lanes, especially in the locality wherein Jains live. The strange thing is that the Municipal Executive do not take stringent measures to keep them clean instead of leaving them as they are. In some parts of the city they are shocking. This is not the fault of the Health Officer, who, of course, cannot keep an eye over the city while he has to be present at the Railway station four times a day. This latter duty takes him more than an hour and a-half each time, so that he is present at the station for six hours at least each day. The condition of the city must therefore go from bad to worse, and plague cases must occur. While the Health Officer is at the station endeavouring to prevent stricken persons entering the surroundings which foster indigenous cases do not improve. The only course open to the Municipality appears to be to engage the services of an additional health officer who shall do the Railway station work, while the present official supervises the general sanitary arrangements of the city. Meantime that officer has done all he can to put people's houses in order. Proclamations and notices have been issued calling upon property owners to have all houses white-washed, and so forth. But white-washing houses alone will not go a long way unless stringent measures are taken on all sides, and the Municipal authorities are prompt to act. If the present conditions continue the Municipality will find the plague is upon them like a strong man armed, and when it has once got a hold, it will be much more difficult to eradicate than in Bombay. The Municipality will gain by spending a few thousand rupees extra in anticipation of the outbreak. Money well spent now will be more efficacious than money squandered later. The people are disturbed and restless. The Municipality can reassure them by removing the insanitary conditions in which they live.

THE Millowners' Association have come to the sensible determination to keep the Bombay mills open, and shut their ears to the not wholly disinterested clamour of certain of the jobbers, or small piece-work contractors, to dismiss their hands and stop work until the 1st of March. It was rightly held that it would not only be a mistake from the business point of view, but an act of cruel oppression to the employes, the bulk of whom have remained at work during the scare, to close the mills and leave the men and their families destitute during a time of such serious trouble. This view found general acceptance, and a resolution proposed by Mr. George Cotton, and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, embodying the conditions under which it shall be given effect to, was carried *nem. con.* It was agreed that the wages shall be paid monthly as usual near the end of the second month, and that advances, not exceeding half the wages due be made as required by the hands. This decision it is to be hoped will put an end to the demoralising practice of daily payment which enables the unstable workers to go from mill to mill, on the off chance of getting morewages or less work; thus, rendering it impossible to exercise any discipline or control in the mills so manned. It is also recommended that where necessary and practicable grain shops shall be opened to sell grain retail at wholesale prices. As an inducement for the run-aways to return it is decided that wages due shall not be forfeited provided they return to work before March. Finally, it was agreed "that the mills continue working, so as to provide employment for the hands remaining in Bombay and also for those who are daily returning." This latter statement confirms what we have heard from other sources, and we have besides ascertained by our own experience, that many of those who fled from the city in panic consequent on certain prophecies of the approaching calamity are now beginning to return. The panic is seen to be groundless, while the scarcity up-country is very real, especially to those who having left their employment have no wages to get at the end of the month.

IN commenting on the sensational telegrams sent from Bombay to England during the present visitation, we expressed regret that the public at Home were not informed that the health of the European residents in Bombay is exceptionally good. Reuter's representative in Bombay informs us that on the 28th December he wired as follows:—"The health of the Europeans is very satisfactory, and no deaths among them were recorded last week from any cause." This message appeared in all the London evening papers of the same date, and in the morning papers, including the *Times*, of the following day. We may mention that besides the regular news agencies, one morning paper has the benefit of a telegraphic correspondent in Bombay, whose telling telegrams were copied by the Continental press, and have contributed in no small degree to the belief that international action is necessary to protect the Continent from the plague.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will leave for Poona, to-day, by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 2-30 p.m. (Railway time). His Excellency's departure will be private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Cossack, Captain W. B. Fisher, sailed on Monday evening, for Aden.

THE s. s. Khedive, which grounded at Porebunder on the 11th instant, was lying in the same perilous position when the s. s. Dumra, of the British India Service, called at that port on the morning of the 25th instant. The Dumra arrived here yesterday morning, from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports.

A FEW days since a telegram from Marseilles to Bombay stated that buffalo hides were in the list of prohibited imports. Two days later came an intimation that the importation of buffalo horns are not prohibited. Indian buffalo horns, we understand, are largely used in Paris for the manufacture of whalebone.

THE *Indian Textile Journal* gives an excellent photo of Mr. George Cotton, the New Sheriff of Bombay, in its current issue, with an interesting account of his career. This appreciation of his public services by the recognised organ of the textile and engineering industries of the country, will doubtless be gratifying to Mr. Cotton's many friends.

THE *Indian Planters' Gazette* hears that the Lucknow Stewards have decided on adopting the starting machine for all future races there, and have given instructions to Mr. Carandini to have the course fitted up with the necessary sockets—(one pair in the ground at each starting point). Permanently fixed posts at each point are thus dispensed with, and one pair to fit the sockets are carried round with the machine between each race. The Patiala executive are in treaty for machines, and Madras, Cawnpore, and Colombo, have been communicated with and will probably follow suit.

A BERLIN correspondent writes: "Preparations for supplying the German Army with new artillery were finished long since but kept in suspense, since it was Germany's interests not to take the first step, but to wait until France made a commencement. Germany had already years ago laid down a system of the new cannon to be introduced if one of the chief Powers should adopt quick-firing artillery; all preparations on a very large scale had been made before the Emperor visited Krupp's works at Essen last October, so that Germany is now able to commence immediately, and finish within the strictly-assigned time, the whole of the manufacture of new artillery and, indeed, even overtake France in production. During the last few years France has repeatedly attempted, by false statements in the press, to induce Germany to accelerate the matter in order to profit from her experiments. Those statements all proved false, and had the sole consequence that the German military authorities watched this matter with special attention. It is stated on the highest authority that the Imperial Government will shortly lay before the Reichstag an additional budget, demanding some £10,000,000 for the introduction of

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The *Times'* correspondent at Rome states that Ras Alula is raiding the Southern frontier of Erythrea, and that King Menelik has refused to release the remaining Italian prisoners until the evacuation of Abyssinian Erythrea is completed.

It is undoubted that this turn of events will contribute to decide the Italians to abandon Africa entirely.

BRITISH PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

The British Government have appointed three medical inspectors to visit the ports trading with India and organise the same measures as at the time of the cholera in 1892.

It is not intended to impose quarantine.

COUNT MURAVIEFF'S MOVEMENTS.

Count Muravieff also goes to Berlin after leaving Paris.

THE WRECK OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

The report of the Military Commander of the Mauritius on the loss of the Warren Hastings, shows that the landing of the troops, women and children, was carried out in an admirable manner, and that the utmost discipline and steadiness was preserved by the troops.

The surf prevented the launching of boats, and all were passed by a rope to the shore, except in the case of some, who swam the distance.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE QUESTION IN INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to several questions in the Commons, said that when the departmental Committee of Inquiry into venereal disease in India made their report, the Government would consider the whole subject.

THE BIMETALLIC QUESTION.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question in the Commons, said there was no probability of the Government initiating a Bimetallic Conference.

FAMINE RELIEF MEETING AT BHAVNAGAR.

THE MAHARAJA'S GENEROSITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, JAN. 25.

At the instance of Nagarsett Bhugvanbhai an influential meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Jasonath temple compound. His Highness the Maharaja presided at the request of the Mahajans. The proceedings commenced by his Highness addressing the assembly. He dilated at some length in feeling terms on the miseries caused by the famine in this country, and exhorted his audience to pay their mite in contribution to the Presidency General fund. In the course of his eloquent speech he assured the assembly, that although there was some scarcity with high prices for ings of Providence there was no famine and the outlook was not so appalling as it was in other parts of the country. He assured the assembly that even if there were famine in all its hideousness (which God forbid) in his own territory, he would undertake to support his subjects and prevent the poor and disabled from falling victims to that scourge. This assurance was received with gratitude and loud applause. Mr. Vajeshanker Gaurishanker then spoke and proposed "that in the opinion of this meeting the time has come when steps should be taken to raise a fund to give relief to the famine-stricken people in different parts of India." Mr. Alladin Dewjibhai seconded. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, then addressing the meeting, pointed out how necessary it was to come to the aid of Government who try their best to help the poor and to save human life, and that it was the bounden duty of all to supplement from their private purse the contributions made so liberally by Government. He quoted the remarks of the Viceroy, Lord Elgin, and the Governor Lord Sandhurst, with reference thereto.

Mr. Dinshaw Bomanji proposed that a committee of representative men take the necessary steps to forward the objects of the meeting. He said he had his Highness' authority to announce to the meeting that he would subscribe rupees ten thousand to the fund. He read a telegram from Mr. George Cotton, Secretary, Bombay Fund, asking him to tender his respectful thanks to his Highness for promoting the objects of the fund. The motion was seconded by Mr. Raghubhai Dayabai. Mr. Prabhashanker Daipatram Pattani, private secretary to the Maharaja, in an eloquent address which was highly appreciated, impressed upon the audience the desirability of helping the poor and the starving at such a time—a duty which must without doubt appeal, he said, to the tenderness with which natives have been ever known to treat all life, especially suffering humanity. He said that he had been commanded by his Highness to inform the assembly that he had received a letter from Mr. George Cotton expressing his pleasure at his holding the meeting for the promotion of the objects of the general fund in which his Excellency the Governor was taking such deep interest. Mr. Gopinath Pandit of the Railway department narrated in a few words his visit to Upper India, where he had been lately and where he said that the condition of the poor was appalling and heart-rending. A subscription list was thereafter handed round, and there and then a sum of about rupees eighteen thousand (including his Highness' contribution) was subscribed.

A vote of thanks to his Highness was proposed by Mr. Shankerprasad Hariprasad Desai, and seconded by Mr. Kuverji Anandji for having taken the chair and for the special trouble he had undergone to run down to Bhavnagar from the districts to take part in the proceedings.

THE TEMPLETON CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 26.

Application was formally made, to-day, by Mr. Lowndes, for the Crown, for sanction to prosecute Mr. Templeton for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Joshi, District Magistrate, at whose court the application was made, granted the application. After hearing the arguments of Mr. Daly for the defence, the matter was adjourned.

Subsequently, the application was made to the court, and here it took Mr. Williams over an hour to read out his order on the question of commitment. His Honour traversed the evidence in every detail, and in the end formally committed accused for trial at the next Bombay Sessions, which begins on the 2nd of next month, on the charges of abetment of abortion and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, JAN. 25.

There were ten deaths, to-day, in the city of Poona, from bubonic fever, the highest number yet recorded. There were two deaths in the hospital to-day; while fifteen still remain under treatment. Three men came from Bombay yesterday, and were sent to the Sassoon Hospital.

Some parts of the city are still in a filthy state, and the Municipality ought to take prompt measures to white-wash and cleanse the place.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 8.

In view of the promises of Russian exports of food stuffs to supply famine-stricken parts of India, it is worthy of note that a report on the results of the Russian grain crop of 1890, estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Imperial Domains, upon the basis of communications received from 600 correspondents in the various agricultural districts of the Empire, has recently been published. It appears that the deficiency of the yield, in European Russia alone, of all the grain crops of this year amounted to 37,430,678 cwts. If to these figures is added the short yield of the grain crops in the provinces of the Vistula and Cis-Caucasia, the total deficiency, as compared with the average yield, extends to 48,229,714 cwt. In Germany the preliminary estimates of the results of the harvest of wheat, barely, and rye for the season of 1896, published by the Imperial Statistical Office at Berlin, state that what has yielded better than last year, the harvest of 1896 representing for autumn wheat, an out-turn of 26·7 bushels per acre, and for spring wheat 22·1 bushels per acre. The barely harvest was slightly below that of 1895, the estimated out-turn being 29·4 bushels per acre. Excessive rainfall did considerable damage, and much of the grain is unfit for brewing purposes. The yield of autumn rye averaged, in Russia, about 20·8 bushels per acre; spring rye 12·8 bushels per acre. In Bavaria autumn rye averaged 21·1 bushels per acre, and summer rye 15·0 bushels. As there was a good deal of disease, while there was the prospect of an average yield of clover and lucerne. The official preliminary estimates of the yields of the harvest of 1896, in France, state that the number of acres of wheat grain was 17,103,634, yielding 326,989,019 bushels; of barely 2,172,338 acres, yielding 47,866,362 bushels; of oats 9,678,211 acres, of rye 3,728,438 acres, yielding 67,130,415 bushels. In Italy the preliminary forecast of the yield of wheat, barley, and oats, states that wheat yielded 133,752,663 bushels, or an increase of about 17 per cent. compared with 1895; barely yielded 8,591,258 bushels or an increase of 19½ per cent. compared with 1895; oats yielded 21,577,050 bushels in 1896, compared with 18,598,724 bushels in 1895. Reports on the prospects of foreign crops state that in France the autumn-grown cereals are developing in fairly good condition. It is said that about 10 per cent. of the usual wheat area remains unsown. Favourable reports came from Austria-Hungary. In Russia the autumn sowings are said to be doing well in the northern, western, and eastern Governments, but that drought and early frosts have, as usual, reduced the average of wheat and rye in the south, south-west, and south-east district.

The year 1896 has wound up well so far as trade with foreign countries is concerned, and the Board of Trade returns for December, and for the twelve months, serve to emphasise the satisfactory statements made last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the large volume of business which has been carried on. It is true that in the month of December there was one working day more than in the corresponding month of 1895, but even after making allowance for that the returns are very satisfactory. It has also to be remembered, in looking at the figures of the year, that there was an extra day, owing to its being leap-year, but where so many millions are involved, that is of no great consequence. The progressive character of trade during the last two or three years may be gathered from the fact that the imports for the whole year show a gain of 6 per cent., and, compared with 1894, the advance is fully 8 per cent., while in the case of the exports there is an increase of 5 per cent. as compared with 1895, and of no less than 11 per cent. on the 1894 figures.

The value of the imports for the month of December is the largest total ever recorded for any single month. The actual value amounted to £43,503,595, an increase of £5,042,347, or 17·4 per cent. increase has been spread over practically all items with exception of living animals, chemicals, and parcels post, and even here the reduction is comparatively small, reaching in the aggregate only £102,618. Articles of food and drink, duty free, have increased by the large total of £3,191,000. Out of this corn is responsible for about two and a quarter millions, the wheat imports, in particular, exhibiting a very large increase, the chief sources, of supply being the United States, Russia, Roumania, and Turkey, in the order named. No wheat was obtained either from Australasia or the British East Indies, and only a small quantity from Argentina, which, however, sent us a large amount of Indian corn. The other chief increase in imports for the month is in raw meterials for textile manufacture—mostly in wool and raw cotton, the last-named showing a gain of £1,973,000 entirely owing to shipments from the United States. The feature of the imports for the year is the great increase in shipments from the United States of both wheat and raw cotton. The exports of British and Irish produce for the month amount to £20,291,206, an increase of £1,111,668 or 5·7 per cent. Here, as in the imports, the gain is practically an all-round one, the only exception being metals in which there is a small decrease. Our exports to the United States do not at present exhibit any great expansion, but they should sooner or later be stimulated by the larger purchases we are making from them. More of cotton, yarn, and piece-goods left the country. Of the former, German, Holland, Turkey, and the British East Indies each took more, but there is a large fall in the quantity sent to Japan. The British East Indies absorbed much larger quantities of piece-goods, as also did Turkey and Egypt, but heavy falls are found in the quantities sent to China, Japan, and countries in South America.

France, with her splendid position, ought to be one of the leading Emporia of the world. But this country, whom nature has fixed in a superb geographical situation, experienced a declining trade during the past year. German competition is, in a great measure, answerable for this decline. Even French writers had prognosticated that, by the opening of the Saint Gothard, Germany was preparing for thrir country a Commercial Sedan, and unfortunately it appears that the prediction is fulfilled. Mexico comes now to the front, conspicuous among all other nations for the expansion of her trade. As a producer of coffee the Republic is assuming a front rank, the exports of this commodity being now next in importance to those of silver. The shipments of fibre of various kinds show a large advance, while the live stock exports amounted in value to £359,000, as against £85,000 in 1894. Minor exports, such as dyewoods, vanilla, fruit, marble, etc., etc. steadily increasing. Even the silver shipments exhibit a considerable increase, the total value in sterling amounting to five milions and a-half, which is largely in excess of any previous record. With regard to imports, there is the same healthy expansion to record. As for the British trade with Mexico, it is increasing, and so far this assurence is satisfactory, but unfortunately it does not expand so largely as does the trade of other countries. The United States, from its geographical position, commands the largest share of the import trade. In cottons and linens, our own special trade, the largest proportion is with Great Britain; but it is important to note that, in woolens France actually beats us and Germany follows very closely on our heels. In such commodities as chemicals, paper, earthenware, leather, carriages, and jewellery, the European competitors are in advance of us. In this connection it is well to note the words of Mr. Lionel Carden, our Consul at Mexico City, from whose recent report we gather much valuable information—"Those countries who wish to retain their share of Mexico's commerce must study its altered conditions, must anticipate its wants, and must leave no means untried to prove the superior merit of their goods in the market."

Those persons who still fail to realise the important influence which declining exchange, or, in other words, the depreciation of the gold value of the currencies of competing countries, has on gold prices generally, and the extent to which the fall in the price of wheat during recent years has been due to this cause, may derive instruction from the following remarks by the Buenos Ayres correspondent of an Australian farming paper, in a communication dated from the Argentine capital, September 7:—"Wheat last year (1895) was sold when the premium was 330; this year (1896) the premium will probably be 100 points lower. The value in gold may remain the same, but the paper dollar is worth so much more. The peons who were employed for harvesting were paid last year three and four dollars per day; this year they will also have to be paid the same number of dollars. You cannot make them understand that three dollars this year are worth as much as four were last; indeed, to the peon they are not, for the prices of the necessaries of life still remain the same. Only the paper dollar fluctuates. The uneducated native cannot be made to understand the rise and fall in gold, more especially as the camp stores do not lower their prices in proportion as the dollar rises in value in the towns. Should the dollars ever get to par, wheat-growing would become an impossibility, and the Italian immigration to the country would cease. As it is, the Italian, who works with his wife, sons, and daughters, and lives on starvation rations all the year round, is the only man who can grow wheat, but even he, should gold continue to fall in value, will have to give it up. It is highly improbable, however, that gold will fall to such an extent." The quoted correspondent is, of course, in error in stating the premium on gold as 330 per cent. in September, 1895; he has confused the paper price of gold, which at that time was about 330 paper dollars per 100 gold dollars, showing a premium of 230 per cent., with the premium. His reasoning, however, was quite correct; at the date of his letter the premium had fallen to 169½ per cent., and was expected to fall to 130 per cent., or the 100 points mentioned in his letter. It has since risen to 184 per cent. (the quotation on December 30, 1896), but even this shows a heavy decline compared with last year, the relation of which to the recent rise in the gold price of wheat will not be ignored by any one with practical experience of the international wheat market.

The recent excision from the treaty between China and Japan of the so-called "free manufacture" clause, which gave to Japanese and other foreigners the privilege of freely erecting mills and other works in China on the same conditions as natives, has been the subject of much discussion in Japan. It will be remembered that the first effect of the clause was to induce a movement for the erection of cotton mills in China by Japanese capitalists. This movement, however, was speedily discouraged in the interest of the spinning industry in Japan itself, arguments being put forward to show that cotton yarn could be more adventageously produced by Japanese capitalists in the Japan mills for exportation to China than in China itself. Moreover, the gradual subsidence of the company-floating "boom" in Japan which followed the termination of the war with China, and the recent stringency in the Japan money market, appear also to have checked the movement for the investment of Japanese capical in China. Meanwhile the exportation of Japanese cotton yarns and piece-goods to China has increased in a very striking manner. Thus, the imports of Japanese cotton yarn into Shanghai alone during the first eleven months of last year amounted, according to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce returns, to 76,333 piculs, as against 30,226 piculs in 1895, the imports of English yarn at the same Chinese port having been meanwhile 24,540 piculs, as against 25,913 piculs in 1895. The fact that the Shanghai yarn imports from Japan have so suddenly attained the dimentions of one-tenth the already enormous volume of imports from India is too important to be overlooked, especially as every rise in the value of the rupee above the silver parity must more and more handicap the Indian spinner in competition with the Japanese spinner. It has been argued in Japan that the excision of the Chinese "free manufacture" clause will be no advantage to the owners of mills in Japan who spin for the China markets, as, even if the Chinese Government should impose a tax of 10 per cent on cotton yarns or piece-goods produced by natives or aliens in mills in China, Europeans and Americans would be induced to erect mills in the Chinese dominions, as they would be content with a profit of 5 to 7 per cent, which the spinning industry in China might easily show, even if burdened with such a tax as that mentioned. Indeed, even the Osaka (Japan) capitalists who were first in the field with a project for the erection of a mill in Shanghai are steadily proceeding with the enterprise. On the other hand it is contended that were China prevented by treaty from imposing such a tax Japanese yarns would be entirely driven from China markets by the productions of the mills in China. Whatever may be the precise relative advantages of China and Japan in competing with each other, it is clear than the Indian spinning industry (to say nothing of the Lancashire spinning industry) will have to face two formidable new competitors in the Far East.

In their circular on the American cotton market, dated December 30, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, remark that with the advent of the new year the questions of the rapidity of the movement of the crop of the current season, as compared with the rate at which previous crops have come into sight, has become very interesting. If the movement has been an average one, a crop of 8,800,000 bales is indicated, as for the past four years, an average of 71·47 per cent. of the crop has come into sight by January 1. "We believe," Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. go on to say, "that the movement had been swelled by some 200,000 to 300,000 bales, which in other seasons represented the reserve stocks at the Southern mills at this time of the year in excess of their present holdings. It is also our opinion that this crop has moved to market more rapidly than usual on account of the many factors which however, need not be repeated here, but which are apparent to the minds of everyone connected with the trade. So far our exports represent the excess of the amount appearing in sight since the first of September, showing the necessities of the European spinners during the first four months of the year, and yet the stock in the Continental mills and ports is some 200,000 to 300,000 bales less than last season. It would therefore appear that we can expect a constant demand, for cotton from the spinners of Europe and America, as Mr. Neill has pointed out their requirements as equal to an American crop of 8,800,000 bales, without considering the diminished supply in India, which he places at 400,000 bales. The depression and discouragement resulting from our continued decline was deepest on Monday, when almost the entire advance of the season was lost under the continued liquidation by holders, who found it impossible to retain their cotton longer. Then the depression was as great as the buoyancy of last September, and it is as difficult to find anyone who holds a favourable opinion of the market as it was then to find one who thought cotton too high. We mention this illustration to accentuate the pessimistic feeling which has resulted from the continued decline of the past 60 days, that our friends may realise the tone of the market. It is evident that the same marked falling off in the movement which occurs every season at this time is upon us. Whether it presages a reduction in crop estimates will be determined within the next two weeks, but present prices discount the largest crop estimates now current, if Mr. Neill's estimates of requirements are correct. The advance in the value of wheat is beginning to make itself felt in Western trade, and the commercial travellers are surprised at the volume of their orders. With wheat for next December quoted in Chicago at 79½c. trade in this country should show a distinct improvement. In the meantime, it is well to remember that the spinners of the world hold small supplies of cotton."

The *Ceylon Observer* in a recent issue remarks on a reference we made to the subject of Life Assurance and plague that there is nothing like the application of business-like tests, wherever possible, to gauge the extent and risks of great as well as small troubles. We do not go quite so far as the Scottish "minister" who—called in to answer the question of an invalid millionaire as to whether giving £20,000 to the Kirk would help him in the hereafter—replied that "it was an experiment well worth trying;" but it is certainly of interest to learn how keen men of business in the Life Assurance Department regard the Plague and Famine in India.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Consulat General de France, at Calcutta, has received the following telegram from the Governors General of Indo-China: Provenances Calcutta Bombay declarees suspectes entree Indo-Chine.

The loss of the Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings off the coast of Mauritius has in no way interfered with the programme of the trooping season, other vessels being speedily chatered to carry on the transport service; so that no inconvenience or delay will arise.

One way of relieving distress in over-populated famine centres, suggests a contemporary, would be to encourage emigration to British South, Central, and East Africa, where labour is scarce. The Punjab Government has just shipped 500 coolies and artisans from Karachi to Mombassa for employment on the railway now being constructed there.

Most local educational institutions in Calcutta have opened, or are about to open, for a new term, and it may be useful to remind those charged with the care of the scholars to take every precaution when boarders are returning from their homes and friends up-country to compel the production of a medical certificate, as by this means there will be less chance of importing sickness into healthy local centres.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 16th January was 263, against 258 and 291 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 56. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 5 and 5 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 9. There were 3 deaths from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 4 death from tetanus, against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 103 and 35, respectively, against 110 and 35 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·6 per mille per annum, against 34·5, the mean of the last five years.

Ex-King Prempeh, his relatives and attendants, have arrived at Sierra Leone.

Mr. Bernard Milthorp, who has been appointed assistant collector in British Central Africa, will leave England for Zomba at an early date.

An entirely new light is thrown upon the geography of Equatorial Africa by the discoveries of Mr. Moore in Lake Tanganyika. In that huge basin he was found jelly fish, deep water fishes of a marine type, and even sponges. These discoveries prove that if Tanganyika was not actually a part of the sea, it must have been connected with it within times that, geologically speaking, are comparatively recents. Mr. Moore is already well known for his work on the marine fauna of the Mediterranean, so that it is in the highest degree unlikely that he can have been deceived in his investigations.

The Court functions of the approaching season will include five Drawing Rooms at Buckingham Palace and five Levees at St. James's Palace, where the State apartments are being redecorated. The Prince of Wales will hold two Levees before he leaves London for Cannes. There are to be two Drawing Rooms during either the last week in February or the first week in March, and they will be held for the Queen by the Princess of Wales. The other Drawing Rooms are to take place during the month of May and one of them will be held by the Queen, in order that Her Majesty may hold her annual reception of the Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers. The rule, restricting the number of presentations at each Drawing Room to 200, which was established when Earl Carrington was Lord Chamberlain, will be strictly observed this year, by command of the Queen.

News has been received at Cape Town by telegraph from Vryburg announcing a fresh rising on the [illegible] in British Bechuanaland. A trader named Robinson has been murdered, and his wife and child are prisoners in the hands of the natives. The murderers belong to Tooti's people, and it is feared that the whole of the Battaros tribe are now in revolt. The rising is attributed to the discontent of the natives at the loss of their cattle which were killed in order to arrest the spread of the rinderpest. Mounted Volunteers under Captain Dennison have left Vryburg for the scene of the rising in Bechuanaland, and it is believed that the revolt will be speedily suppressed. Mr. A. J. Gould, who has recently returned from the London Missionary Society's station at Kuruman after fourteen years in residence in Southern Bechuanaland, has made a statement to a representative of Reuter's Agency, showing that for some time past the natives in that country have been ready for revolt. Although he considers the situation serious, he says there is no reason to suppose that order will not be restored if prompt measures are taken.

The loyal Potsdam Press tells the world that the generous impulses of "Emperor William the Sudden" carried him forth again on Christmas Eve, 1896, as on the same day in 1895, with a bag of new-coined money in his hand to distribute to the working folk whom he met. At two o'clock in the afternoon he left the New Palais, and walked along the Hauptalle of the Park of Sansouci. He gave two marks to every labouring gardener and ten marks to each chief gardener. When he came across a group of workmen he presented a few marks to one of the number, asking him to distribute them amongst his fellows. An old woman with a little cart, who crossed the Kaiser's path, scolded him in fine style for laying hold of her cart and stopping her progress. "What, mother!" said he, "won't you have anything for Christmas?" And he gave her five marks.

A new Vienna society paper, *Die Elegante Welt*, is informed that the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is to leave about the middle of February for Cap St. Martin, will again have an interview with the Queen, and that he will then be invited, as the *doyen* of the Continental Sovereigns, to attend Her Majesty's jubilee. The invitation, says this paper, will be accepted. The Emperor Francis Joseph is almost the only European ruler whom we have not as yet had the honour to receive as our guest, though there is no monarch whom the English people would more gladly welcome, nor any for whom they have a deeper and more sincere respect. Next to the Queen herself, he has been longer upon the Throne than any other European monarch, and, next to her, he has, during the long period of his reign, made fewest mistakes.

The first act in celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign took place, on Jan. 1, at Sandringham, in connection with the Royal Nations Pension Fund for Nurses. The invested funds of the Fund (£11,000) being inadequate to meet the claims made upon the benevolent fund, nurses of the Society, to commemorate the Queen's longest reign, raised the sum of £2,500 in donations, to which Mr. J. Pierpoint Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burns added a further sum of £2,500, and the policy-holders have spontaneously presented a further income of about £100 a year in annual subscriptions of 1s, and upwards. The Prince of Wales, as Patron of the Fund, on Jan. 1, presented these gifts to the Princess of Wales, as President.

Mr. Spielmann, in the *Nineteenth Century*, submits the art of Mr. G. F. Watts to an interesting analysis. "Aspiration and *intention*," Mr. Spielmann thinks, claim the artist's first consideration. He is held not less by his imagination than by a strong feeling of what humanity, awakened to a true sense of its dignity, might be, and what it most certainly is *not*—dragged down as it is by ignoble thoughts and unworthy aspirations. "Divinity in man," Mr. Watts once exclaimed while asserting this point, "is like a lamp in a casque; you may let the light shine forth, or you may stifle it, as men generally do, by shutting the vizor down: but *it is always there*." Mr. Watts seems to care "little for consideration as an artist at all—or as a preacher either, or as a teacher. He is rather a thinker who would have all men think for themselves; a man of noble dreams who would have those dreams reality; a seer to whom Nature has been but partially kind in bestowing on him the gift of elevated conception which he would rather put into words with the pen than with the brush translate them into form."

THE LATE MISS PRESCOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask for a corner in your paper to record the "passing away" of one who was once a well-known figure in Bombay, and the news of whose death will come as a personal sorrow to many hearts. Last mail brought me the news of the death of Miss Mary Prescott.

In Bombay, with its swiftly changing European population, there are perhaps few now remaining to whom the name calls up any remembrances, but, in Parsee and Jewish families especially, there should be many who still cherish her memory. Possessed of means which would have enabled her to live in comfort at home, she came to Bombay to devote her energies and her means to the cause of women in India—as she expressed it many a time: "Let me wear out, but not rust."

Miss Prescott arrived in Bombay during the Governorship of Sir Bartle Frere. She was the pioneer of Native female education in Western India. Beginning with a small school in Hornby Row, she drew into active sympathy with her aims and hopes such men as Sir Bartle Frere, Archdeacon Fletcher, Mr. John Connon, General Schneider, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, the Revd. Dr. Macpherson, etc., etc., and assisted by the generosity of such Native friends as Mr. Premchand Roychund, she was mainly instrumental in the founding of the Frere Fletcher School.

Behind a somewhat unattractive exterior, there was a depth of culture and refinement which drew earnest thoughtful men and women to court her company, and perhaps only those who knew Miss Prescott intimately could appreciate her fine charm of manner, and her strong personal magnetism. After years of labour she quitted India for good in 1890, leaving behind her an impression of quiet perseverance, of lofty ideals, of gentle and generous impulses, such as I feel sure must continue to be felt for generations to come. For years Miss Prescott has been an invalid. It is pleasant to know that kind friends ministered to her wants during a long period of helplessness, but though unable to move from her bed, she retained her mental faculties to the last. Bright, affectionate, and thoughtful, she set an example of Christian fortitude and patience rare in these days. Half-an-hour before her deliverance she was directing the despatch of Christmas mementos and wishes to her large circle of friends. I could give many instances of Miss Prescott's kindness and unostentatious generosity to those in distress, but one example will suffice. A long and serious illness had crippled the resources of a family who were ultimately ordered home. One day came a characteristic letter from "M. P." "If it gives offence tear up the enclosed cheque, but used either as a gift or a loan, you will give me infinite pleasure." The enclosure was a cheque for Rs. 500. I have penned these few lines in the hope that there are some in Bombay who think with me that this city should not be without a small permanent memorial of Miss Prescott's life and work. With any who think thus I shall be happy to communicate and to co-operate.—Yours, &c.,

F. A. SPENCER.

INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS IN GARRISON.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., R.A., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, inspected the troops in garrison, yesterday morning, on the General Parade Ground. The troops, numbering about eighteen hundred, consisted of the Royal Artillery, 21st and 22nd Regiments, Bombay Infantry, and the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The troops were in position at a quarter-past 7 o'clock and were drawn up in line at open order at twelve paces intervals between the corps in the following order:—The Royal Artillery on the right and the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers on the left, and between them the 21st and 22nd Regiments, Bombay Infantry, the bands being in the rear. The parade was in charge of Brigadier-General F. W. Gatacre, Commanding the District; Major C. J. Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, being also present. At half-past 7 o'clock his Excellency Lieutenant-General Nairne rode up to the general parade ground in company of Brigadier-General Curteis, Deputy Adjutant-General, Major H. F. Mercer, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain Lecky, Aide-de-Camp, and was received with a general salute. General, Nairne in company of his staff, then went round the rank-and-file and inspected the troops, which then marched-past in columns of double companies and again in line of quarter-columns. The troops then formed themselves in original allignment in lines of quarter-columns and advanced in review order and marched to their respective quarters. His Excellency then inspected the camp on the Oval.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is a list of the passengers, per s. s. Peninsular, expected to arrive, at daylight, on Saturday next, the 30th instant:—

Arden, Mr Edward
Arnold, Mrs
Adams, Dr, Mrs, and Miss
Bateman, Mr
Baynton, Mr Alfred
Bishop, Mr J
Boston, Mr Phil
Bascombe, Miss F Dare
Brown, Mr A and Miss
Biggs, Rev, Mrs, and son
Blaney, Mr
Boyle, Mr
Bellasis, Mr E C
Brown, Mr S
Blunie, Mr
Bedford, Rev and Miss
Bright, Mr
Cardozo, 2 Misses
Cockshott, Mr A E
Coventry, Mr and Mrs
Cowling, Mr R M
Clabby, Mrs and child.
Chalk, Mr S A
Chilton, Miss
Cooke, Mr H B
Cockerel, Miss
Crosswell, Mr W M
Dyson, Mr R
Dhingra, Mr B
Jeenne, Mr A
Dalton, Mr
Douglas, Capt
Dixon, Miss
Edwards, Mr A C
Elliott-Lockhart, Mr P C
Farrington, Mr
Framstad, Mr
Finlay, Mr A M
Filgate, Col
Fairlie, Mr John
Forbes, Lieut A
Grosvenor, Lord H
Gokhalay, Mr K
Gouldsmith, Rev and Mrs
Griffith, Lieut G H
Hext, Mr H R
Harvie, Mrs P J and child
Heelis, Mr Jas
Harris, Mr Walter
Harris, Mrs
Hill, Mrs and Miss
Howett, Mr B
Hebbert, Mr and Mrs
Horsfall, Mr T M
Hilton, Mr
Holdship, Mr and Mrs
Inagatulah, Mrs, 2 children and infant
Johnston, Mr J W L
Jackson, Miss
Kennard, Mr M V
Littledale, Miss E M
Lingard, Dr
Laing, Mr
Leonard, Mr
McConnell, Mr J
McNear, Mr C B
McCann, Mr
McGregor, Mrs, child, & inft
Manifold, S Capt
Muir, Mrs and child.
Monerieff, Mr
Moss Mr
Mears, Lieut A
Morrison, Mr and Mrs
Mathieson, Mrs
Paget, Mr A M
Peppe, Mr, Mrs and 2 children
Palmer, S Col
Pitford, Mr and Mrs H
Pocock, Mr F A
Riley, Mr
Reynolds, Mr
Roles, Mr and Mrs
Reeves, Mr
Redman, Miss
Rankin, Mr
Strachey, Capt
Strachey, Capt J
Schotty, Mr
Saunders, Mr S
Shirres, Mr J C
Sawer, Mr
Stowell, Miss K
Sheepshanks, Mr
Selfe, Mr
Terry, Mr C
Thomas, Mrs and children
Tyrell, Mr
Wallace, Mr C B
Walker, Mrs J and infant
Wasto, Mr and Mrs
Walker, Mrs, and 2 infants
Wood, Mr and Mrs Wilson

OUR MEAT SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to read in your to-day's issue the sensible remarks of Mr. Khote (who seems to be following in his late father's footsteps), at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, viz., that "the health of the city to a great extent depended on the quality of the meat supplied to the public, and the sooner the work of improvement was taken in hand the better." This no doubt led to the appointment of a Committee to consider and report on the proposed improvements, and as one of the most important is the mode in which the meat-supply is brought to the Crawford Market, I would suggest that the time has now come to revert to the system in vogue 20 years ago, viz., by railway, instead of by bullock-cart, as at present. I am sure this only requires to be brought to the notice of the enlightened members of the Corporation to be rectified. There can be no question as to which is the superior mode of transit. The railway would bring the meat from the slaughter-house at Bandora to the market in about half-an-hour, while the bullock-carts take from 3 to 4 hours; and the knocking about it gets by the latter must be considerable, whereas by the former it would come in fresh and sweet.

It is most surprising that this primitive mode of transit has gone on so long. What would be said of us if we reverted to stall-coaches for travelling, and tents for dwelling in? This is not what is expected of the first city in Asia in the nineteenth century!—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 26. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		Cases.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	10	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	6	1
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	1	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Umarkhadi	2	1
	Dongri	0	0
C	Market	2	2
	Dhobi Talao	5	3
	Fanaswadi	4	1
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	0	1
	Khumbharwada	1	2
D	Khetwadi	3	1
	Girgaum	5	5
	Chaupati	0	1
	Walkeshwar	5	0
	Mahalakshmi	2	0
E	Mazagon	5	3
	Tadwadi	0	0
	Second Nagpada	6	0
	Kamathipura	0	5
	Tardeo	10	5
	Byculla	4	0
	First Nagpada	0	1
F	Parel		0
	Sewri	1	0
	Sion	5	1
G	Mahim	2	3
	Worli	1	5
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	1
Parsee Hospital		0	1
Jain Hospital		0	0
Arthur Road Hospital		0	3
St. George's Hospital		0	0
	Total	81	48

The total mortality till 10 a.m. yesterday was 230.

A European gentleman and his wife were, on Monday afternoon, conveyed from their residence in Medows Street to St. George's Hospital, suffering from bubonic fever. The lady died of the malady in the hospital yesterday morning, where her husband is lying under treatment. A child of a European driver, employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was also admitted yesterday morning into the hospital, suffering from the disease. There are now six bubonic fever patients in the institution.

Mr. Bomonjee Bhikajee, a retired head-clerk of the Grand Arsenal, upon whom the title of Rao Saheb was conferred by the last *Honours' Gazette*, died at his residence near the Marine Lines station.

The Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has, we hear, issued a circular order to the effect that any servant of the company absenting himself from his work without leave during the prevalence of the epidemic will be treated as having resigned, and that another person will be immediately employed in his stead.

HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER ARRANGEMENTS.

In consequence of the pressure that has been brought to bear on the Home Government by the Foreign Powers owing to the prevalence of the plague at Bombay, the Secretary of State has directed that special precautions are to be taken with all steamers leaving there, and the Health Officer of the port will hold a medical inspection of all passengers and crews before steamers are allowed to sail. In view of this and in order to prevent the possibility of delay to the mail steamers, the P. and O. Company have issued a notice informing all passengers that they must be on board the packet by 1 p.m., at latest; after this hour no private launch will be allowed along side the steamer, and so that the medical inspection may be proceeded with any friends must leave for the shore by that time.

SURGEON-MAJOR STREET.

Surgeon-Major Street, who has been specially deputed by the Government of Bombay to assist in the suppression of the epidemic, went yesterday morning with Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, to Narelwady, Kamatipoora, and other places to see the operations of the Drainage Department. Dr. Street awaits the return of the Health Officer from Poona, when he will confer with that officer on the adoption of an important scheme for preventing the epidemic from extending to other parts of India, and for the establishment of inspection and vigilance posts at railway stations and at some of the principal towns having trade communications with this city. Dr. Street had a conference on Monday with the Assistant Health Officer, with Dr. Jennings, Dr. N. H. Chowksey, the medical officer in charge of the Arthur Road Hospital, and with Mr. Hankin who has been working in the Municipal laboratory. On Sunday, the day on which he arrived in Bombay, Dr. Street, accompanied by Dr. Jennings and Mr. Snow, went round Worlee and Kolliwada, where the epidemic has broken out with some virulence, and enquired into the measures adopted for its mitigation.

THE SITUATION AT WALKESHWAR AND CUMBALLA.

Cases of the epidemic occur occasionally in Walkeshwar and Cumballa as in other parts of the city. Hitherto they were known to occur among servants living in the compounds of bungalows, but some instances have occurred even among the occupants thereof. A native child had an attack of the fever in a bungalow in Nepean Sea Road, and was removed to Chowpatty, where it is doing well. In two or three other Native bungalows sufferers from the epidemic are said to be lying in a precarious state.

been made therein for all denominations of Hindus; 24 beds will be provided, of which 12 have been already fitted up.

DEATH OF PIGEONS IN MAHUVA.

The *Kathiawad Times* states that owing to the sudden death of a number of pigeons in Mahuva the inhabitants were considerably alarmed, lest the circumstance should be a premonitory symptom of the plague. The 'vahivatar' of the place at once adopted measures against the arrival of any sufferers from the plague. Two suspicious cases, however, occurred in the place. A woman and a boy had very strong fever, of which they died in one night, it is supposed, from the bubonic fever.

THE SERVANTS HOSPITAL.

The Sahebs' Servants Plague Hospital on Mody Bay Reclamation near the coal heaps is ready to receive patients. Brigade-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Barker is supervising physician. Dr. McCabe, Dallas is doctor in charge, and a Parsee hospital assistant resides on the premises, as well as a Marathi attendant, a Brahmin cook and a sweeper. The Hospital is open to plague patients only who are the servants of subscribers. One Soortee servant has been admitted to-day.

FRENCH RESTRICTIONS.

A notification issued from the General Department of the Secretariat, last night, says :—The following telegram from the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—"French stringent sanitary regulations have been applied to Southern French ports in communication with East, as well as those in North in communication with Plymouth."

THE PLAGUE AND THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

The "Indian Textile Journal," writing on this subject in its issue of the present month, says : "As far as we are able to ascertain, the present state of affairs here seems simply to turn the attention of capitalists to the building of new mills in the interior of the Presidency or to hurrying forward those already projected. This activity is also noticeable in extending existing mills, particularly in Ahmedabad and other districts in Gujrat."

PUBLIC PRAYERS BY THE BENI-ISRAELITES.

Sirdar Bahadur Moses Benjamin, J. P., the chief manager of the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, writes a Jewish correspondent, convened a meeting of the managers, at which it was resolved that a special prayer should be offered on two days. The resolution was communicated to all other synagogue authorities in Bombay. Accordingly, prayers were offered in various synagogues on the days selected. On the first evening the Gate of Mercy synagogue was brilliantly illuminated, and the synagogue was overcrowded. Rev. Shellim Joseph, the minister of the synagogue, at the commencement of the evening prayer, read Psalms in his usual impressive tone. After reading "*Igdal*," the minister said : "As desired by the congregation it is obligatory on our part to observe fast and offer ourselves to God. God will have mercy on us, and the prayer that I offer sincerely at the Gate of Mercy synagogue will be mercifully heard by the God of our fathers, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. He will relieve us from all anxieties and evils as he did to our fathers while taking them out of the land of Egypt." He suggested to the congregation to put on white dress on the following day, when the synagogue was again illuminated. At 4 a.m. several hymns were sung and at 5 a.m. the usual service commenced. Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, J. P., head-master of the David Sassoon Benevolent Institution, conducted the morning service. The Emanuel Great for himself was admirably adapted. "Cohen" invoked blessings on the congregation. During "Selihoth" service Ribbono She Olami from Kippur morning service was read. After reading of the law Mr. Ezekiel delivered a sermon on "Love" for nearly an hour. The whole congregation standing recited the 91st Psalm. A special prayer composed by the speaker in Hebrew, English, and Marathi, was read. After reading "MafifiKaddish" "Shofar" was blown by the minister, and "Te-ka-ah, Ve-the-a-th-ri" was read from Kippur service. While replacing "scroll" in the Ark "Hon Tahon" was read. Blowing of the Shofar concluded the morning service. Till noon 4 o'clock David's Psalms were read with Kaddish and Selihoth. Minha service began with Eth Sha-are Rason (Abraham's Isaac offering to God). "Cohen" blessed the congregation. Selihoth from Kippur Minha service was read. Shofar was again blown as was done in the morning. The Minha service was conducted by the minister himself, and he concluded with a short speech, urging those present to obey the commandments of God, and especially to observe his "Sabbath" day. The evening service was commenced at about 6 o'clock, and finished at 6-30. After drinking "Kiddush" the congregation dispersed. The Israelite school, the Mission school in Oomercarry and Moholla were closed, and almost all the Jews stayed away from business on that day.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday the following sums have been received :—

	Rs.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey	20
Mr. H. N. Alexander	20
The Hon'ble T. D. Mackenzie	20
Mr. D. H. Patel	5
,, Govind Hashrat Set, tobacco merchant	12
,, Gopal Hiraljee do.	15
,, Motiram Tooljaram do.	15
,, Keshew Ganset do.	5
,, Ludha Dewjee do.	5
,, Sundernath D. Khote	10

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the principle that "Prevention is better than cure," I beg, through the medium of your influential paper, to represent a grievance, in anticipation, which will probably arise if the *status quo* in the postal arrangement of the city be interfered with. The growing importance of the city has of late worked heavily on the postal establishments, and strong complaints were made last summer regarding the excessive delays in postal deliveries. This was duly represented to the Postmaster-General, and six additional peons were granted as a temporary measure. Since then the postal deliveries have been timely made, and the vigilance and energy of the present postmaster have set matters on a satisfactory footing, all round. But, I now learn, on good authority, that, on the retirement of the temporary establishment of peons is to be shortly made, and if it comes to pass, the old complaints will revive in proportion to the increased population and prosperity of the city, and the proud boast of the postal department, regarding its general efficiency, will be set at naught in the second city of the Presidency. It is hoped, therefore, that in spite of the abnormal condition of the finances, the authorities concerned will weigh the great inconvenience to the public with the modest cost of maintaining a small establishment of peons from the stamp revenues of Government.—Yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 25.

INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From your to-day's leader, I find that Dr. Hatch, a Parsee medical gentleman, and others, were inoculated by Mr. Haffkine yesterday. Permit me to say that the Parsee medical gentleman is Dr. K. S. Engineer, and that he was inoculated on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at the Petit Laboratory, by Mr. Haffkine. Dr. Engineer was the first person who was inoculated by the prophylatic serum.—Yours, &c.,

S.

Jan. 25.

KARACHI.

The plague returns for the 48 hours ending, noon, on Wednesday last, record 69 fresh cases and 68 deaths, while yesterday, 21st instant, there were 21 fresh cases and 23 deaths, thus bringing the total number of cases from the commencement of the ourbreak to 554 and the deaths to 521. The change in the weather during the past few days, which has been cold and damp owing to the rainfall, both here and in the interior, has doubtless contributed to the increase in the mortality. As the weather keeps bright and clear now, it is be hoped that there will be an improvement in the prevailing sickness. The virulent nature of the disease and the excessive mortality which prevails has created much alarm and panic in the city, and the exodus still continues amongst all classes of the native population to quarters where the disease has not yet manifested itself. A telegram from the Commissioner in Sind, states that there was one death at Tatta on the 14th, also one case and one death at Dadu on the same day. Three cases and two deaths are reported from Tando Allahyar. As regards the obstruction the Muncipal officials met with on Monday last, at the hands of certain Mahomedans at Nowabad, who protested against any scheme by which their houses could be inspected by Muncipal officials, we are glad to learn that the offenders have been promptly punished. On Tuesday last the District Magistrate sentenced three of them, named Umar, Kassim, and Yakub, to one month's rigorous imprisonment each, and the following morning Khan Sahib Framroz E. Punthaky, the Mukhtiarkar and 1st-Class Magistrate, sentenced four others also to one month's rigorous imprisonment each, for voluntarily obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, under sections 186 of the I. P. Code. We are glad to learn that the Jail authorities have taken the precaution of confining these prisoners in a separate cell.—*Phœnix*.

THE RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 25.

THE annual camp-of-exercise of the 1st B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers was brought to a close yesterday. The camp arrangements were on much the same lines as last year, having been laid out as before by the Adjutant, ably assisted by Sergt.-Major Smith. A recreation room with all current periodicals and also a billiard-table was opened throughout the week, and was largely patronized. The men began to arrive on Sunday, the 17th instant, and by the evening of that day 236 of all ranks were present at the camp. This is the largest muster the corps has ever had, and this in spite of the fact of only four members from the Kattywar Company attending. Parades were held morning and evening, theoretical instruction and revolver shooting for officers taking up the middle of the day. On Friday evening the Battalion paraded for inspection before Colonel Cooper, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who at the last moment was detailed to replace General Gatacre, the latter being to the regret of all, unavoidably prevented from coming.

The men were first inspected in line, and the Battalion with their machine guns were then marched-past in column and quarter column, thereafter forming up for manual and firing exercises, which were gone through by the Adjutant, Captain Wilson. Following this the Battalion was put through the same movements in Battalion drill by Colonel Luard and the field officers, after which the Company officers were called out to drill their respective Companies. The Battalion was then formed up in quarter column, when the prizes for the Corps Rifle Meeting were presented by Colonel Cooper to each successful competitor. Sergeant-Major Smith for the second year in succession won the championship medal, being closely followed by Sergeant Conyers.

On Saturday morning the Battalion marched to the Rifle range, where a most interesting field-firing competition was gone through. The drill and fire discipline of the men was excellent, while the shooting in spite of a very high wind was also very good. No. 2 Camp Company, under the command of Captain Franklin, proved the victors, closely followed by No. 3 Camp Company, under Major Crommelin. On the conclusion of the field-firing, the machine gun teams each fired about a hundred rounds at 600 yards, the men appearing to drill and know their work well.

The Battalion was then formed up in quarter column, when Col. Cooper said he had great pleasure in inspecting the Battalion, and had been much pleased with the turn-out of the men, and considered it very good. He had noticed a few faults in the march-past in column, some of the officers saluting too soon. Some distances were also not quite correct; on the other hand he considered the march-past in quarter column to have been decidedly good. He was much pleased with the manual and firing exercises, and had specially noticed that the section commanders always gave the distances and the named object. He had asked several Company officers questions when drilling, and was pleased to say they had answered them correctly. He thought the field-firing competition most interesting, and considered the drill and fire control exceedingly good.

Colonel Luard then made some remarks on the success of the Battalion team at the late Poona meeting, and concluded by saying that he should think a great deal of hard work that had to be gone through in camp might be spared were the officers and the N. C. officers only to work up their drill before coming to camp. He specially congratulated Captain Franklin and Major Crommelin on the success of their Companies at the field-firing competition. Colonel Luard concluded by thanking the non-commissioned officers and men for their attention and general good conduct during the camp week, which had been in every way satisfactory.

On Friday evening the Inspection dinner took place at the officers' mess, about forty having sat down to dinner, and great credit is due to the mess president for the admirable manner in which the dinner was served. Among the guests were Colonel Cooper, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholetts, Commanding at Ahmedabad, Major Bailward, and officers, 55th, F. Battery, R. A., Mr. McCorkell, I.C.S. Sessions Judge, Major Olivier, Agent, B.B and C.I. Railway, Surgeon-Colonel Bartholomeuy, Major Pentland, Captain K. Macaulay, Mr. Clabby, District Superintendent of Police, and many others. On Saturday afternoon a very successful gymkhana was held on the Civil Police parade ground, at which the officers were "At Home" to their friends. Various races, tent-pegging, and Lloyd Lindsay competitions were got through, there being numerous entries for every event. Tent-pegging for officers was won by Mr. Kelly, R. A., in first-rate form, and the Lloyd Lindsay was also won by Captain Knox and Mr. Kelly, R. A. Great amusement was caused by the Mathematical Stakes, which was run twice over owing to the failure of all the gentlemen to solve the problem correctly the second time. Mrs. Duff's nominee won it, Miss Lynde winning the potato and bucket race.

The prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Lynde. The most interesting event of the camp was the presentation of the cup won by the scratch team of the Battalion at the opening of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' range at Ghaut Cooper by the team to Colonel Luard. The weather at the commencement was spendid, the thermometer registering one night a minimum of 37 degrees. It, however, warmed up towards the end of the camp. The health of the men has been excellent, and I feel sure the change from unfortunate Bombay must have been very much appreciated by the men.

Most of the Volunteers left by the special trains for Bombay, after the gymkhana sports, on Saturday evening.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 20th January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	10	10 a.m.	4	48
Teheran	26	1	22 p.m.	...	46
Suez	26	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 26th January, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	..	6
,, Karachi	...	34	...	2
,, Madras	...	14	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Communication with Macao interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, 29th instant.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Tali.

WE are sorry to hear, says the *Darjeeling Times*, of a somewhat serious accident which happened to Mr. A. E. Pritchard of Dooteriah, on Saturday last. While riding round the garden on a rather restless pony Mr. Pritchard was thrown heavily, and the pipe he was smoking at the time was driven stem first into his palate, thus causing a very ugly wound. In addition the gentleman's right wrist sustained a nasty compound fracture, so that though no actual danger is apprehended, it will be some time before he is able to get about again.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held, yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, to consider the question of the payment of daily wages to mill-hands, and to discuss any other matters that may be brought forward at the meeting.

Mr. George Cotton, chairman of the Association, was in the chair. There were also present :—

Messrs Georgs Cotton (Messrs, Greaves, Cotton and Company, Agents, Anglo-Indian S. and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Connaught Mills Company, Limited, Empress and New Empress S. and W. Company, Limited, Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited, Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited, James Greaves Mills Company, Limited and Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Menufacturing Company, Limited), Sassoon J. David and O. Meyers (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company, Agents, Standard Mills Company, Limited, and David Mills, Limited), F. A. Reid'ie (Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, Agents, Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, A.S. M. Moses (Messrs. D. Sassoon and Company, Agents, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited), S. A. Nathan (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Agents, Alexander Mill, E. D. Sassoon Mill, and Jocob Sassoon Mill), and R. R. Cama, (Secretary, Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and Jehanghir Wadia Mill); the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Mr. A. N. Wadia (Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.); Messrs. Vijbhookandas Atmaram (Saraswatee Mills Co. Ltd.), Goolam Hoosein Allana Munjee (Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Purshotam Naranjee and K. Parolkar (Union S. & W. Co., Ltd.) M. M. Fakirs and Jamsetjee Wadia (Currimbhoy Mills), D. J. Tata (Swadesshi Mills, Ltd), H. R. Oomrigar (Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ltd), C. Douglass (Gokak Water Power Manufacturing Co., Ltd.) O.R. Khote and S. Khote (Lord Reay Manufacturing Co.), Rahimaz Atmaram (Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ltd.), Raghowjee Khimjee (Jam Manufacturing Co., Ltd.) Ranchordas Narotamdas (Presidency Mills Co., Ltd.), James Christal (Southern Mahratha S. and W. Co., Ltd.), Chaganlal Moorlidhar (Union Mills, Ltd.), N. Cowasjee and J. F. Bradbury (Lakhmidas K. S. & W. Co., and (Damodher L. S. & W. Co., Ltd.), Parosnaw Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit (M. & W. Co., Ltd.), Lowjee Naranjee and Volsidas (Soondi S. & W. Co., Ltd), Manmohandas Ramjee and Govinjee Thackersey (Western India, Indian, Wadia, and Hongkong Mills), Atmaram Balkrishna and Balkrishna Narayen (Morarjee Goculdas S & W Co., Ltd., and Mahaluxmee S. & W. Co., Ltd.) Jamsetjee Hirajee (Motilal Hirajee), Purgovandas Moorlidhar and E. Edwar (Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld), and John Marshall, Secretary.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. John Marshall, secretary, reading the notice convening the meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that, of course, there was no special proposition or motion before the meeting, and therefore he thought it desirable to prepare a motion, which he would then submit to them for consideration. He had, of course, made it as elastic as possible, because they were now passing through an abnormal time, and it would be difficult and unwise to pass a hard and fast resolution. He would read to them the motion which he would propose, and if any gentleman would second it, he would give his reasons for its proposal. The motion which he proposed was as follows :—(1st) That the wages should be paid monthly as usual; (2nd) That a minimum not exceeding half the wages due be made as required by the hands, (3rd) That as far as practicable grain shops be opened by each mill, at which grain should be sold retail at wholesale prices, (4th) That no wage due to absent millhands be forfeited provided such hands return to their work before 1st of March. And (5th) That mills continue working, so as to provide employment for the hands remaining in Bombay, and also for those who may be returning." He would make a very few remarks upon the motion. First of all, he would say that he thought that in times like the present they ought not to carry any hard and fast resolution. The times which they were passing through he trusted would soon pass away, and therefore they must be careful indeed not to do anything that they might have cause to regret. They would see from his motion that he had said that in the opinion of the association it was desirable, that was to say, he did not wish them to be do what they resolved that day. There was a great deal of difference between a resolve and a simple expression of opinion, and he did not think it important that the association on this occasion should go further than simple expression of its opinion. First, he had put it that wages should be paid monthly as usual. Of course, there were great many millswhich were paying daily wages, and himself was paying monthly wages (as usual), and he had been doing it for sometime past, because he thought it was better for the hands certainly better for themselves. So far as he was concerned as their chairman, he would not say to anyone "You shall not pay daily wages," because he thought it would be of very little use, perhaps, to do so in the first place, and in the second place he was perfectly satisfied that those who were daily paying wages would very soon discontinue, because they would find that it was neither satisfactory to themselves or to their hands. Personally he would leave it to the members of the association to discover this fact from their own experience. What he next proposed was that advances not exceeding half the wages due be made as required by the hands. He was following this plan himself. He was advancing wages, or small sums here and there, as the hands require them, and he did not anticipate any difficulty from so doing.

HOW TO MEET THE TIMES.

Times were, as he had said before, abnormal, and they must try to meet those abnormal times. He therefore suggested that as far as practicable grain shops should be opened at all the mills, and grain should be sold retail at wholesome prices. Many mills had started grain shops, and he hoped successfully, but whether successfully or not, he thought it was a step in the right direction for the agents to be able to sell to their men grain or food. At this time these grain shops were more necessary than they would be at other times, because they knew that a great many shop had been closed, and there was occasionally some difficulty in obtaining grain. Whether the hands availed themselves of these shops or not was another matter altogether. The fourth clause of his proposition was, that no wages due to absent mill-hands be forfeited, &c. He said that both the masters and hands bound to give one month's notice to the hands whose services they did not want, and the hands had also to give one month's notice in case they did not want to serve them. If the mill-owners dismissed their hands without the notices, they would be sued for the wages by the hands; but in case the workmen left their service without notice, the agents would not recover anything by suing them in a court of law. It was for this reason that they kept their one month's wages. He thought that under the present circumstances the agent should relax the rules, because there was no doubt in his mind that they should be very considerate owing to the various causes which had induced many mill-hands,—possibly one-half or two-thirds,—he was not prepared to give any accurate figures of those who had left Bombay. He did not himself think that a great majority of them had left through any fears of the bubonic fever; because the mill-hands, as a body had been particularly free from it. At least he could speak from his own experience, of his eight thousand men. They had been very much free, as compared with other classes, and the reason for that was that their mills were very clean. It was only very recently that their mills were lime-washed. Their sanitary arrangements were very good, and he thought that probably the mills was the healthy place for the workmen that they could have. It was this time, last year, so far as his recollection served him, they had very great difficulty owing to small-pox and they lost a great many men. Up to December they were very free from absentees. It was only during the present month, or the last fortnight, that the hands left Bombay He did not personally think that they left Bombay through so much fear of the bubonic fever, as through the fear of segregation—enforced segregation. Who ever had made it his business to be acquainted himself with the hands, would bear him out in his respect. There was not anything that the mill-hands of Bombay dreaded more than the enforced segregation, whether it was for the sick or for the healthy. They all know how very much they dread any interference with their social, and religious life. These people would do almost anything so long as they did not interfere with their social or religious life. They knew that the consequences of the interference were very great. They would do anything, rather than submit to it. The chairman then referred to the opposition manifested against the Arthur Road Hospital by the mill-hands, although there could not be a better managed institution, which was under Mr. Chowksey, for whom he had the greatest respect and admiration, for the excellent work he had been doing. But, unfortunately, the mill-hands were most afraid of it, so much so that they once attempted to force the place.

THE HANDS DESERVING OF CONSIDERATION.

Seeing that the hands had left them, because of fears other than the fear of the bubonic fever, they should deal with them very carefully and very kindly, and it was because that they were driven away by fear which had no reality. The Municipality had given up the idea of the segregation of the sick, and Dr. Cleghorn gave him to understand that he certainly had not the slightest intention of advising the Government of India to have enforced segregation of the healthy. The idea was undoubtedly to induce or persuade the people to segregate. The dread of any interference with social or religious or domestic customs had driven many out of Bombay. Under the circumstances they should treat the mill-hands with very great consideration, and it was because he thought so that he suggested that their rule should be relaxed, and that any workman who came back to his work before the 1st of March next should be entitled to receive arears of wages. The next point the chairman dealt with was with regard to the mills continuing the work so as to provide employment for those remaining hands, and also those who were daily returning. He was not in a position to say the number of men who had already left Bombay, but from the returns of his own mills he could say that them were at present under him three thousand and six hundred men out of something like eight-thousand hands. He put it roughly that about one third of the hands were now in Bombay. He thought that it would be very wrong indeed for the mill owners of Bombay to close their doors, and to say to these remaining twenty or thirty thousand people that "we deprive you of your means of earning your living," specially when they know that food of every description was very dear, and that famine prevailed in the districts in which they had to go. It mattered very little how many men were now remaining in Bombay. To those who stood by them during the troublesome time, it would be very wrong for the millowners to say that they closed their mills and drove them out to starve. He thought it would be most disloyal to those who had been extremely loyal to them. So long two coolies came to his mills, he would keep his doors open to them, because, if they closed their mills, these people would not be returning. If once a report was spread in the District of Ratnagery that the Bombay mills were closed for one month, these people would be more frightened than ever, and would not return to Bombay. These people, after they had left Bombay, were in a deplorable condition, for the little money they took away with them had been spent. They would be starving there, and their condition could be simply pitiful. Would it be right to deprive them of their means of livelihood and put them in such a position that they could not earn anything? Would it be right to leave them to starvation and famish, and subject them to every illness that might be prevailing? It was remarkable that there were two castes in Bombay, particularly free from any desease, and they were mill-hands and ghatees; and this was because they were well fed, and earned good wages, and they could better withstand diseases than those who were inadequately provided for. Referring to the meeting of the jobbers, he said that they were a class of men who earned from Rs. 60 to 100 per month, and they could well afford to go on a month's holiday. With this class they had nothing to do. He told his own jobbers to go away if they desired, but they replied that they had no desire to leave. It was open to any millowner to close his mill, for if few mills were closed, there would be no hardship, because in the present scarcity they could find employment somewhere else; but he would in strongest terms possible deprecate the closing of their mills. When they met on several occasions in that hall to consider cotton duties and other measures, they often boasted of providing of the poor people, and they urged that their industries should be encouraged because they gave a great number of people means of earning their livelihood. They should be prepared to meet any loss, just as Lancashire did in 1863, by keeping their mills open during the cotton scarcity. If they closed their mills, their industries would be disorganised for a long time to come. In the interest of their shareholders and their mill-hands, it was necessary to keep the mills open. The chairman concluded by saying that they should allow every latitude to their hands, and he hoped that the proposition would meet with their approval. (Loud applause.)

Mr. K. R. Kama seconded the proposition.

THE HON'BLE MR. WADIA'S VIEWS.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., in supporting the proposal, said that he had heard the chairman's remarks with considerable interest. He thought that every millowner in that hall would be in sympathy with his remarks, when they said that they each and all desired to arrive at a resolution for the benefit of those poor people who had loyally served them, and whose work and energy had enabled the millowners to enjoy what they had been enjoying in the city of Bombay, and millowners must, from which they took the advantage that industry had brought them, and they were all aware that the hands getting ten or fifteen rupees per month had played a most important part in that industry. It was, therefore, but natural and right that at present they should set aside all idea of personal gains and personal loss and do all in their power for their benefit. He was glad that the chairman's resolution aimed at that end. Some time ago, when the Factory Act was about to be legislated, he felt it his duty, as one who had been connected for the last twenty-seven years with the millhands of Bombay, to advise that there should be a proviso for the period at which millowners should pay mill-hands. In the golden days when the competition was less, it was invariably a custom to pay these hands on the 18th day of the month. That custom was wholesome and necessary for the regular and judicious administration of the mills. He had no right to retain the wages of these mill-hands more than three weeks after they had been due. Some of the millowners did not pay their workmen before the end of the month, or four weeks, after it had been due. Some mills had got sold yet the wages of the operatives in their mills, and he hope that would be paid before the end of the month. A number of millhands wished to leave Bombay, but they were prevented from doing so, because the wages due to them were not paid. He entirely sympathised with the clause of the motion; while with regard to the opening of the grain shops by the mills, he remarked that it was to the interest of the mill-owners that they should not leave a stone unturned to get their men sticked to their work. There were sixty-nine mills in Bombay, with capital of six crores of rupees, and the earnings of the mills on an average had been one crore and ten lakhs of rupees per annum, and that they were paying in shape of wages one lakh and twenty thousand rupees to their eight thousand hands. Now, if these mills were entirely closed, they would get a profit of seven lakhs of rupees per month. Secondly, they had to bear the loss of interests on insurance, income-tax, standing wages to their mill-hands, and many other charges, which amounted to another eleven lakhs of rupees. Therefore, the loss to Bombay through this visitation to the mill industry was on an average twenty-two lakhs of rupees per month. Besides losing these monies, they would deprive some thirty or forty thousand hands of their earnings by closing their mills. The speaker then appealed in feeling terms to his hearers to be considerate towards these poor people, amongst whom the mortality had increased by eleven hundred during the last month. He dwelt upon the inadvisability of keeping back the wages of the hands and of refusing leave to allow them to go to their native countries. He entreated them to give every sort of protection to these unfortunate and poor people, and called two cases to which they were driven or ruined by the untimely death of the bread-winners, who were refused leave by their masters, notwithstanding their long and faithful services, extending over thirty years. He then moved an amendment to the effect that the association recommended the millowners of Bombay to pay wages to their employes for the month of December by the end of the present month, and that further a meeting of this association be called some twenty days hence with a view of ascertaining the position of the mills after the hands had been paid off.

Mr. Cotton said that he had not the slightest objection to accept this as a rider, but it would be better to leave out the date of the meeting because he would convene a meeting whenever he was asked to do so in the interest of the mill-hands, who had made them.

Mr. Jamsetji Wadia said, that although some of the mills had stopped payment, there was no more loss than eight or ten per cent. in the out-turn of work. Although the payment was delayed, the hands were supplied ration every evening, free of charge, and it was not deducted from their wages. He was also against closing the mills.

THE RESOLUTION OF THE MEETING.

The chairman then read the proposition in the amended form, which ran as follows : "That in the opinion of the Association it is desirable, 1st, That wages should be paid monthly as usual, say, for December wages, not later than the end of this month; 2nd, That advances, not exceeding half the wages due, be made as required by the hands; 3rd, That as far as practicable grain shops be opened by each mill, at which grain should be sold retail at wholesale prices; 4th, That no wages due to absent millhands be forfeited, provided such hands return to their work before the middle of March; 5th, That mills continue working, so as to provide employment for the hands remaining in Bombay, and also for those who are daily returning."

The motion was then put to the vote and carried. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SPAIN has lately been making extraordinary efforts to maintain her influence in her distant colonies, and General Azcarraga has shown the greatest energy and capacity. Whatever may happen in Cuba, the fault cannot be attributed to him. At the end of October there were in Spain itself 128,866 men under arms, of whom 64,890 were infantry, 11,346 cavalry, and 11,774 artillery. In Cuba, including the eleventh expedition, but not the native volunteers, Spain had 200,000 men. The little army in the Philippines, increased since the opening of the insurrection comprised no less than 30,881 men belonging to the various arms and services, of whom more than 10,000 had been sent out from Spain. Lastly, at Porto Rico Spain has 6,000 soldiers. Thus, in all there were 365,000 men with the colours, while two years ago the whole active army including the gendarmerie and the Custom Service troops did not exceed 140,000 men.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice while the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Oberists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London; and avoid worthless and pernicious imitations.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

SUBJOINED are extracts from a speech delivered by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan of Sachin, before the Mohammadan Educational conference recently held at Meerut :—

Coming as I was, to attend this Conference, the request which I accepted, on the part of the members of the Muhammadan Club of Bombay to represent it at this Conference, has added much to my pleasure to be personally present here to-day and conferred a great honour upon me. The Mahomedan club of Bombay, which I have the honour to represent, consists of members belonging to the intelligent and industrious classes of people. The members of this Club do more to promote the welfare of their co-religionists than those of any other Club in this City. As for the educational condition of the Muhammadans of the Bombay Presidency, it is gratifying to see that the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1894-95, shows that good progress has been made in respect to primary and secondary education.

An account of the Anjuman of Bombay, the people of that City and the Anjumans established in different cities and towns under the Bombay Presidency, will put you in full possession of the circumstances in which the people are at present. In Bombay itself some years ago an Anjuman was founded through the united efforts of the Honourable Mr. Mohamed Ali Rogay, the Honourable Mr. Rahmatullah Muhammad Sayani, the Honourable Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji, the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Mr. abdoomed Hosain Hakim Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahid, Mr. Rahmubhai Allana, Karimbhay Ibrahim, Ahmadbhai Habibbhai the late Messrs. Comruddin Tyabji, Pir Bhay, Jafraj Cammu Suleman, the late Dr. Sheik Kasim and the late Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mohomed Munshi. The last named gentleman, namely the Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mohomed Munshi, was the first to propose the establishment of a school in Bombay and his proposal was warmly supported and in due course of time carried out by the above named gentlemen.

It is a matter of general regrest that Mr. Rogay since he has been suffering from a virulent malady is prevented from taking part in the management of the affairs of the Anjuman. Mr. Rogay was the life and soul of the Anjuman and the work he did is so well know that it behoves me, his son-in-law, not to relate his doings in detail and to give an account of the public spirit, patriotism, integrity of purpose, and independence of character, which had all along characterized his public career. Let us hope that he may recover from his illness and again be able to render services to the Mohammadan community at large. Mr. Sayani a former vice-president much benefitted the Anjuman by his experience and learning, but it is a matter of sincere regret that for some time past owing to ill-health he is prevented from taking the same interest as he did before. Thus the great responsibility and onerous task of conducting the affairs of the Anjuman, devolved upon the eminent counsel, now a learned Judge of the High Court of Bombay, I mean the Honourable Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji who, with indefatigable energy, devotion to duty, great tact and remarkable ability, has been carrying on the work of the Anjuman. He is assisted in the work by the Honourable Mr. Abdullah Meharally Dharamsey and Mr. Fateh Ally Shiek Ahmed the able and energetic joint Secretaries of the Anjuman. Mr. Dharamsey, a Solicitor of the High Court of Bombay, has brought himself to the front in his profession and public career. He is a true friend of the Muhammadans and leaves no stone unturned to promote their welfare both on the public platform and in the Legislative Council. I wish there were more young men as able and patriotic as he is. Supported by Government grants-in-aid, the fees of the students and contributions which are not so large as they should be, from some Muhammadan Chiefs and Raises, the Anjuman School made though slow but steady progress and since the year 1893 it has been raised to the status of a High School. The Muhammadan community of Bombay is divided into the Khojah, Maman, Bora, Kokni, Moghal, and other sects.

The Khojah sect spiritually under the guidance of His Highness Aga Khan, has its own recognized leaders to guide its affairs. Education has spread with leaps and bounds amongst the members of this sect and this is evidenced not only by the number of the educated and distinguished man who are to be found amongst its members but by the number of youths attending primary and secondary schools and Universities. Many members of this sect are engaged in commercial pursuits and by the energy, perseverence, tact and talents displayed by them in conducting their business and by the enormous wealth they possess, it appears that the people of this sect are at the height of prosperity. The Maman sect has its own recognized leaders. No education is imparted to the youths of this sect and that which is given is of a private character, for the members of this sect deem it undesirable to give more education than is necessary to enable them to pursue their vocation, entirely disregarding the undeniable fact that it is as essential to impart secondary and higher education to those engaged in commercial pursuits as it is for those to receive who fill other spheres of usefulness. If education spreads amongst the members of this sect they will in due course of time, take their proper places in the front ranks of the members of other more educated and enlightened classes of people. The members of the Bora sect well known for their mercantile enterprises have not been backward in diffusing education amongst them for many more distinguished men are to be found amongst its members than amongst those of other sects. The Boras are under the leadership of their Mullaji Sahib. The Koknis once in a thriving condition have through their own extravagance and imprudence brought themselves to the verge of ruin. However let us hope that they may, laying aside their prejudices and rising above the level of their prejudices, be able to pay attention to the education of their youths and the bettering of the condition of the members of their sect. The Mughals as a whole sect cannot be said to be encouraging education although they have a strong supporter and an able leader in the person of the present Agha Khan, a young Prince of amiable qualities, intelligence culture and enlightenment. So much for the city of Bombay.

As to the Mufussil, a short account of the Anjumans in different cities and towns will acquaint you with the real state of things there. An Anjuman was founded some time ago in the city of Surat which was once renowned for its extensive commerce and fine manufactures but which has been now brought to the brink of ruin through the constant occurrence of extraordinary floods and distructive fires, reducing several inhabitants of that place to poverty and misery. However, it cannot be denied that some of the Mohammadans are men of means and in a position to help their co-religionists. But on account of indolence, indifference, and the high ideas of imaginary greatness entertained by them, they are left far behind others in the scale of educational and social progress.

The sooner they open their eyes to the fact that no ideas of false pride and fanciful greatness and that no help from Government will enable them to improve themselves unless they help themselves and help their poorer co-religionists. In the town of Ankleshwar several persons belonging to landed gentry are to be found, and although they are not well educated they realise the benefit of maintaining an Anjuman of their own where they hold meetings once every fortnight. Once upon a time many gentlemen of Ankleshwar were rich and influential but for some time past they have been reduced to penury either through their own indolence and improvidence or reverses of fortune.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Owing to the intensity of the electric light used on board of men-of-war, men are frequently affected with eye complaints, which in some cases have led to total blindness. It has been observed that eyes in which the iris is not heavily charged with pigments, that is to say, gray and blue eyes, are more likely to be injuriously affected than brown eyes. These eye troubles are ascribed to two causes, viz., the intensity of the light and the action of the ultra-violet rays. Oculists recommended the interposition between the eye and any powerful light of a transparent substance which will intercept the ultra-violet rays, such as, for instance, uranium glass, which is yellow. The French naval authorities supply dark blue glasses for the use of these men who have to do with search-lights, &c., and the cases in which injury has been caused to the eyes were those of men who had neglected to use these spectacles, which however do not appear to afford any protection against the ultra-violet rays.

In order to obviate the freezing up of the Baltic canal, thus keeping it open for navigation as long as possible, the authorities tried to replace the fresh water of the canal by salt water. This could only be done from the Bay of Kiel, where the water contains on an average one and a half or one and three-quarter per cent. of salt, while at the other end of the canal, in the Lower Elbe, the percentage is about one-half per cent. only, and the level there is far more affected by the tidal movement than in the Bay of Kiel. By leaving open a sluice near Brunsbuttel during low tide, the salt water, entering from the Baltic end, was caused to gradually expel the fresh water through the other end of the canal, and at the present moment both in the canal itself and in the lakes through which it flows the fresh water fauna and flora is more and more disappearing and is being superseded by salt water plants and animals from the Baltic. The fish which used to populate the lakes will die as soon as they enter the canal.

A new Spanish cruiser has been laid down at the Cadiz Dockyards to be called *Princesa de Asturias*, and is being pushed on day and night without intermission. Her length will be 370 feet by 60 feet beam, she will have a draught of 21½ feet, and a displacement of 7,000 tons. She will be fitted with two triple-expansion engines of 15,000 horse-power, capable of developing a speed of 21 knots with forced draught. She will carry 1,200 tons of coal. Her armament will consist of two 9½ inch and ten 5½ inch Hontoria guns, eight 2 1-4 inch and four 1 11-16-inch Nordenfelt and eight 1 1-2 inch Maxim guns, and eight torpedo tubes. She has a complement of 500 men.

The King of Greece has addressed a message to the Prime Minister which has made a great stir. It says that the manœuvres held last spring have proved the necessity of having such operations executed by larger units, that the establishment of a permanent camp where the troops can devote themselves entirely to military instruction has become indispensable, that Greece ought to have at least ten or twelve thousand reservemen always kept in training, and that it is urgently required that the army should be equipped with small-bore rifles. According to recent documents the Greek army consists of ten regiments of three battalions of four companies each of infantry, and eight battalions of light riflemen, three regiments of four squadrons each of cavalry, eleven batteries of field artillery, and nine of mountain artillery, divided into three regiments and armed with Krupp guns, one regiment of nine companies of engineers, and one company of telegraphists, besides one company of firemen in Athens, auxiliary services, and sixteen companies of gendarmerie. All these forces are armed with "Gras" rifles and carbines, identical with the old French 1874 pattern. The budgetary effective strength is 23,425 officers and men. The war budget amounts to about £340,000.

General J. M. de Courcy Meade, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who reached the age of retirement on December 21, saw a good deal of service as a young man, having been through the Crimea, being present at Balaclava, and having received the Crimea medal with two clasps, the 5th Class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He was afterwards in the Chinese Wars of 1857, 1859, and 1860, and obtained the China medal with three clasps. He eventually commanded the Portsmouth Division Royal Marine Light Infantry, but has not been employed as a general officer.

The programme of naval construction which Admiral Besnard has promised to submit to the Chamber is looked forward to with the keenest interest, but in some quarters with misgiving. There will probably be no attempt to give it a character of financial stability by the passing of a measure akin to our Naval Defence Act, and, like the now famous financial programme of M. Barbey, it must be subject to the criticism of future reporters on the naval budget, to the operations of the Minister of Finance, and to the adverse influences of the Legislature. In 1891 M. Barbey proposed to add to the Fleet, within ten years ten battleships, fifty cruisers or scouts, twenty-one gunboats, and 150 torpedo craft, at an annual cost of 77,100,000f. But, instead of thus augmenting the credits, successive retrenchments were made. The condition is curious, for while M. de Kerjegu and his predecessors have constantly pointed out what they consider the dangers their adverse criticism has diminished the power of the Admiralty to carry on its purposes. A singular thing is that the famous Extra-Parliamentary Commission, which was established to inquire into abuses and to bring about the reform of administrative methods, though still pursuing its work, seems to have droped entirely out of the calculations and thoughts of the agitators, who scarcely ever allude to its existence. Admiral Besnard is being assisted in the work of elaborating the new programme by the reorganised Superior Council of the Navy. This body has been reconstituted in order to make possible its assembly without interrupting the work of the fleets and naval establishments, whose chiefs were members of it. The effect of the change has been, however, to remove from its ranks those officers who are mostly in touch with Service matters, and to leave the deliberation largely in the hands of officers who are living in or near Paris. It is evident that the new proposals will be submitted to sharp criticism outside.

The Netherlands Government has laid down a shipbuilding programme which is to extend over a considerable series of years. It includes twelve protected cruisers of the same type as the Holland, Friesland, and Zealand, which are in hand, as well as six modified Kortnaers, of 3,936 tons, and with engines of 5,300 indicated horse-power, intended for a speed of sixteen knots. They will mount two 40-calibre 9·4in. guns instead of three 32-calibre guns of 8·2in., and they will have four 4·7in. quick-firers instead of two of 5·5in. The cruisers are intended for the colonies, and the small armourclads for home defence. For the latter purpose there are also projected three monitors of the "A" and three of the "B" type, with fifteen gunboats, fifteen "A" torpedo-boats (thirty knots), six "B" (twenty-three knots), and ten "C (eighteen to twenty knots). The "A" type monitors will displace 1,500 tons, with 7·8in. side armour and a 2in' deck, and they will carry two 8·2in. guns and four each of 2·9in. and 1·4in. quick-firers. The engines will be of 700 horse-power, and intended for a speed of 9½ knots. The "B" monitors will be somewhat smaller, 1,400 tons, and will have deck protection of 2in. Their armament will consist of one 8·2in. gun in a barbette forward, and one 4·7in., four 2·9in., and four 1·4in. quick-firers. Engines of 680 horse-power are to give the same speed as in the other type. The gunboats are to displace 475 tons and to be armed with four 2·9in. and as many of the smaller quick-firers. Their speed is to be 11½ knots with 550 horse-power. The "A" type torpedo-boats are to be of 130 tons, with two 1·4in. quick-firers and two torpedo-tubes; the "B" type of 50 tons, with two tubes; and the "C" type of 37 tons.

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
USE
Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

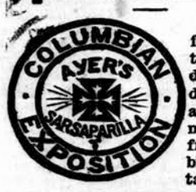
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

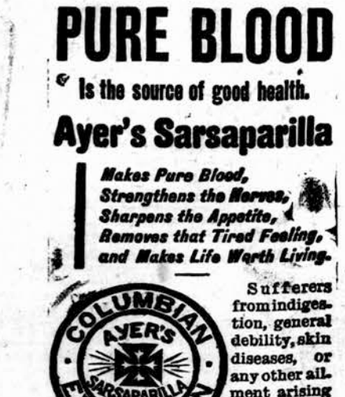
NOTICES.

PURE BLOOD
Is the source of good health.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.



Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinston Circus, Bombay.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER"
IN INDIA.



Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.
Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay - Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.
Karachi :] ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

CARNRICK'S
LIQUID PEPTONOIDS
As palatable as a Liqueur.

This delicious cordial-like preparation contains the stimulating and nutritious principles of beef, entirely digested, and combined with sufficient spirit to ensure its perfect preservation.

It is a safe and valuable Food, Tonic and Stimulant, as by its use the system is fed at the same time that it is toned and braced up.

We Want
Husbands
To order us some of
KEMP'S
HAIR DOUCHE
We don't want any other Hair Dressing as we know that to be a real Hair Tonic; comforting to use, and nourishing to the Hair.
Price 1/8 and 2/8 per Bottle.
REMEMBER
KEMP, of BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W C

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES before they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

NATURE'S REVOLT.. FEVER-STRICKEN IT
THE GOLDFIELDS.
"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.
"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,
AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.
CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*
Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.
EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.
"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."
"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1896.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13327, and is of date 25th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Forces, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received the distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
OBTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, LAMBETH, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with funding from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

HARNESS! HARNESS!

BEST ENGLISH LEATHER ONLY.

EVERY ARTICLE HAND-SEWN.

Single Phaeton Harness, Black or Brown, Brass Mounted	Rs.	85 to 135
Superior „ „ „ Silver-plated Mounts	Rs.	110 to 150
Pair Horse „ „ „ Brass Mounts	Rs.	200 to 300
Superior „ „ „ Silver-plated Mounts	Rs.	250 to 350

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

OF

ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHAMPAGNE,

GEORGE GOULET,

EXTRA QUALITY. EXTRA DRY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENNTS.

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B."

FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups, Rs. 35.

Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

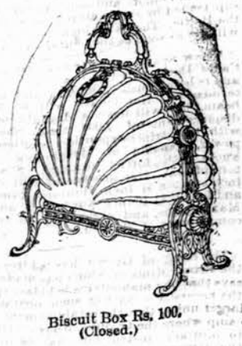
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E.P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

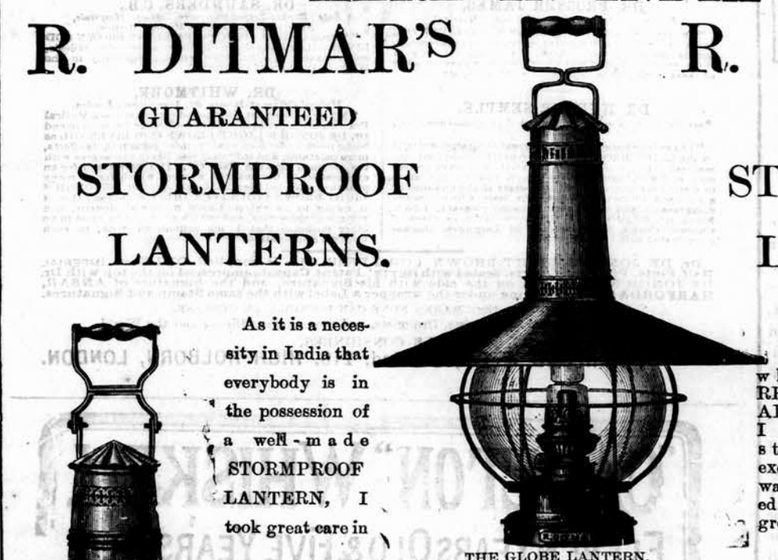
THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S

GUARANTEED

STORMPROOF

LANTERNS.



THE GLOBE LANTERN.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well nown all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to:

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

R. DITMAR'S

GUARANTEED

STORMPROOF

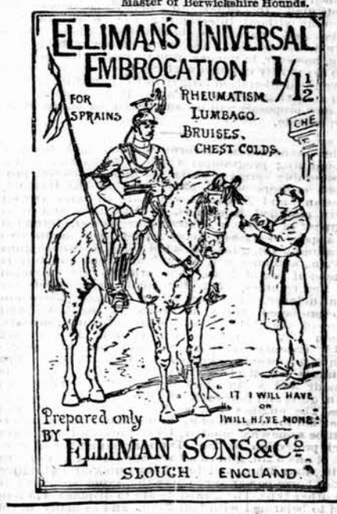
LANTERNS.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

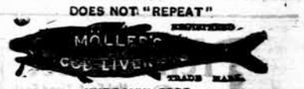
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



PETER MÖLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT"



HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, [illegible] DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

Prices:—
Single, 14-, 18-, & 21-
Double, 26-, 30-, & 33/6

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

SCIATIC, KIDNEY, & other BELTS.

All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, prescriptions Circulars, Price List, &c., free.

J. WHITE & CO., Ld. London, 72a, Piccadilly, England. Est. 30 Years.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.